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# Michigan History Magazine

VOL. XI

OCTOBER, 1927

NUMBER 4

BRIDGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

—*Mrs. Cornelia Steketee Hulst*

OLD FURNITURE, FORD COLLECTIONS

—*Henry A. Haigh*

BIOGRAPHY AND ROMANCE IN DETROIT'S  
STREET NAMES—*Geo. B. Catlin*



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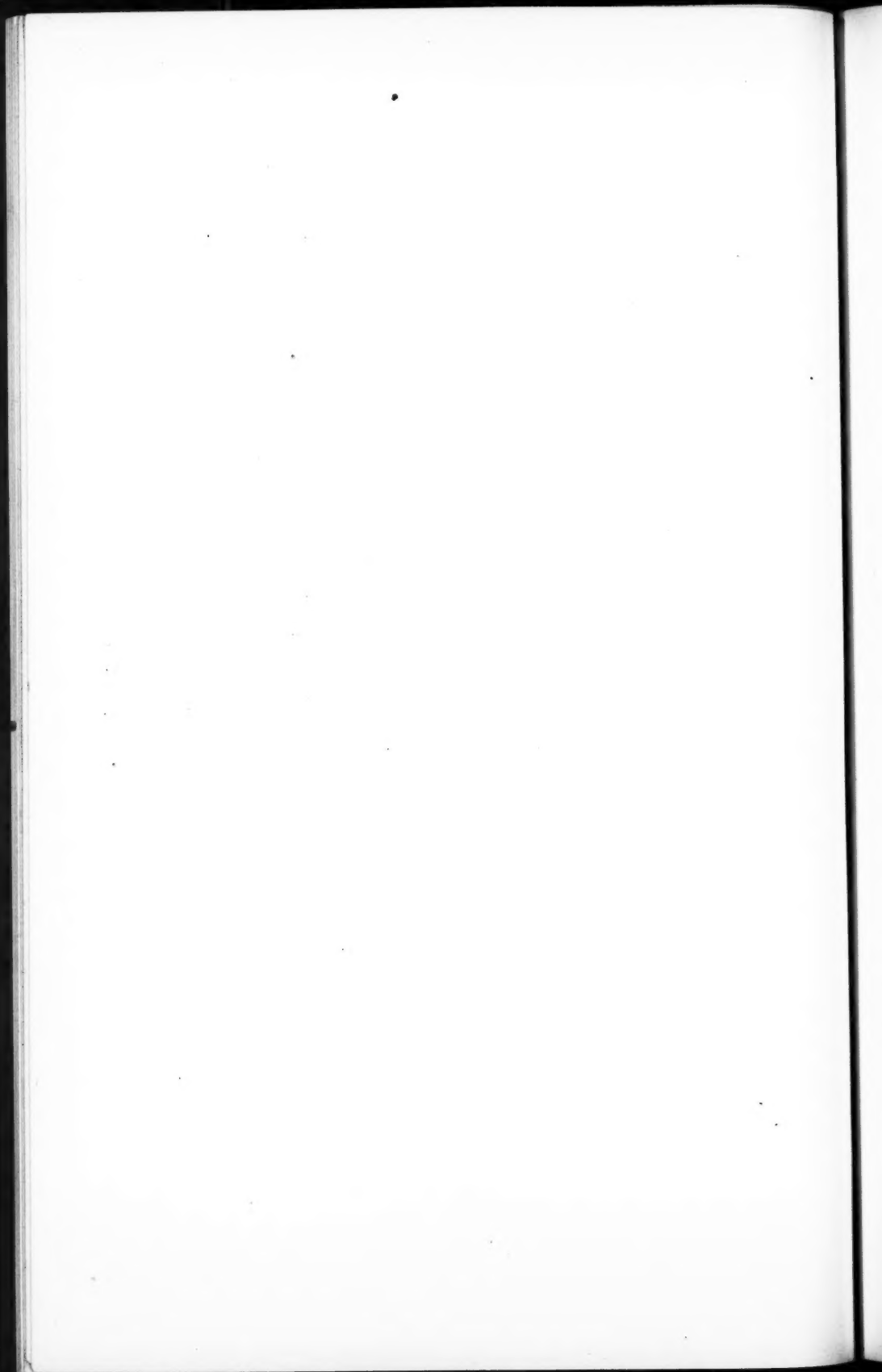
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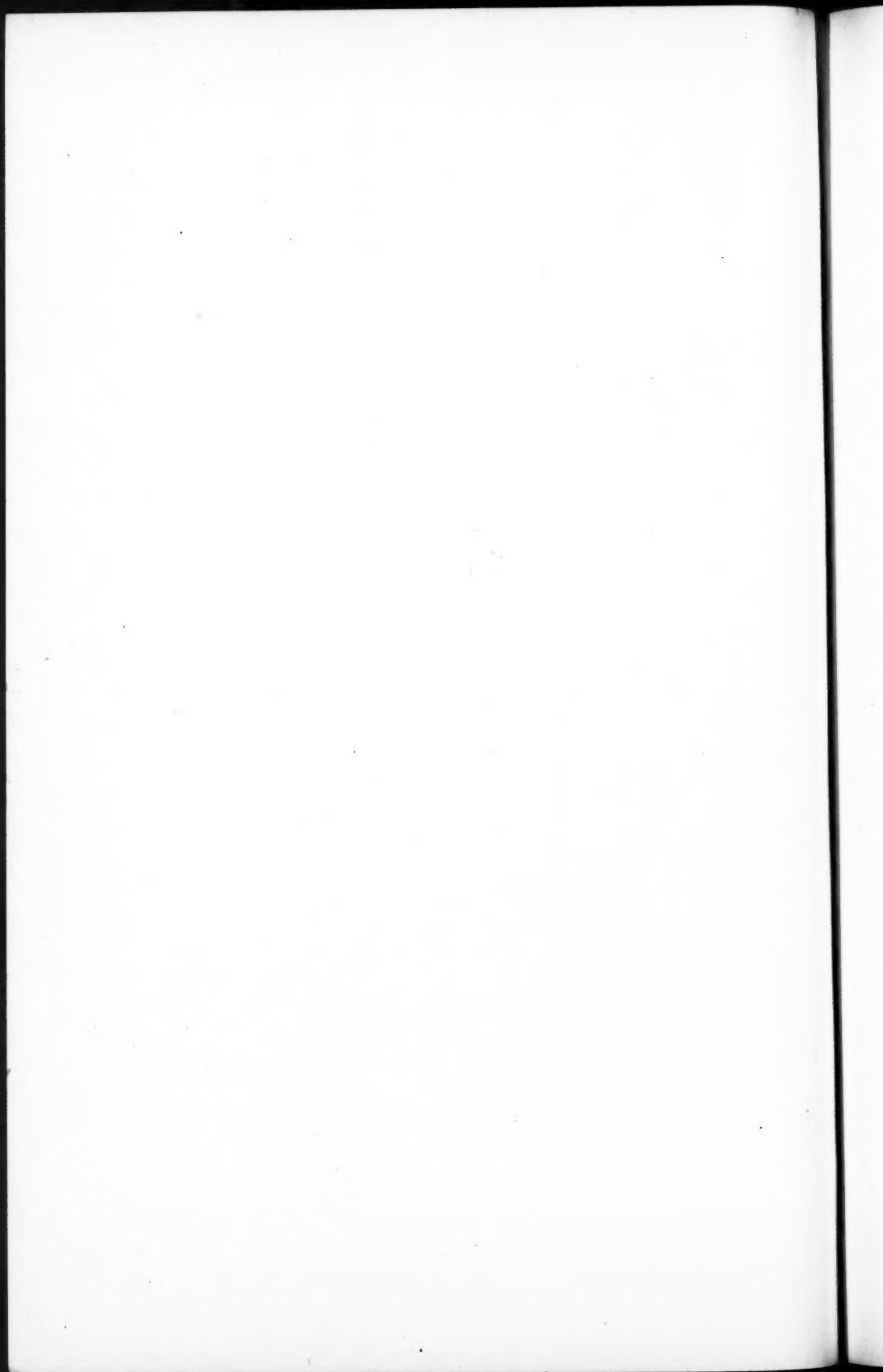
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GEORGE N. FULLER, *Editor*



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# MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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VOL. XI

OCTOBER, 1927

WHOLE No. 41

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## BRIDGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

BY MRS. CORNELIA STEKETEE HULST

GRAND RAPIDS

IT is well that facts, and particulars, should be on record as to what we Michigan citizens of Holland ancestry have done notably well, and notably ill, and that we of late days should consider the opportunities that we and ours have had in Michigan, and the duties that are incumbent upon us to make Michigan life the richer, the worthier, for the fact that our ancestors came here and that we are citizens here. It should be our aim now not to rest content with a moderate success—have we enriched our State beyond the ordinary that would have been attained without us? beyond what our fathers would have attained if they had remained in the land of their ancestors?

It is well that we should remind ourselves of the fact that our Michigan has been given by Providence the unique opportunity of taking in and profiting by elements from all over Europe, and from the other continents, of selecting and perpetuating what is best, of rejecting or correcting the worst. I have no doubt that the admitted American excellence in inventiveness is due to the habit our people have got into of each man's comparing his methods with his neighbor's and adopting his neighbor's way if it looks more promising—and

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Read at the meeting of the State Historical Society in Holland, at Hope College, May 7, 1926.

his neighbor may be Scotch, English, Irish, German, Scandinavian, Dutch, Palish, or what not. More than other nations, we have built straight highways through our country instead of following forever the winding paths which the fathers trod, and which were originally trails of least resistance. The straight road makes for a vast saving in energy, and of expense in upkeep. In this country, we furnish our tables from all of Europe, omelettes and petit pois, roast beef and hot cross buns, knakebrod, spaghetti, goulash, weenies and Vienna bread, frankfurters and sauerkraut, Holland rusks, sandtarts and Santa Claus cookies, even Asiatic Chop Suey. In this domain we have nearly attained internationalism, and should make it a point not to lose any of the good things we might have by a little effort. Who will get up for us a Dutch cookbook with the old national dishes, so that we Americans of Dutch ancestry shall not lose our heritage in such good things as groen eerte soep, boere kool, and hutch pot? Those old one-pot dinners, cooked at the fireplace, were perfected through centuries of experiment and, before the age of dietetics were so constituted as to contain a balanced ration. There are few things so good as Dutch green pea soup, and it should not be lost to this country. A cookbook of one-pot dishes might prove very useful among the campfire groups of today.

Not only in practical ways is America descended from Europe, but our play and our holiday fancies are so. At Christmas, we hang our stockings on a doorknob or in the fireplace for a Dutch Santa Claus to fill, or we dress an evergreen tree with candles as the Germans do, expecting jingling Scandinavian reindeer to light on our housetops as they careen through the air from nation to nation—for the good saint is understood to be international in his benefactions. The Easter rabbit has even begun to make us visits and does a vigorous service laying colored eggs for our Easter breakfast. He comes to us from Northern Europe, by one of those many

bridges across the Atlantic which are resulting in a very rich, cosmopolitan life. In music, the negro spirituals are a late precious contribution from a race that has been too little appreciated.

If we look closely to our social customs and our political institutions, we shall find these, also, strongly influenced, if not derived directly from the European nations. Many of them trace back to Holland, such as driving on the right side of the road and turning to the right, organizing our Universities with a central control, electing our Senators from each of the political districts—in England, they drive on the left, each college of which the Universities are composed is independent of the others in its control, and the Upper House is composed of hereditary members, lords, and bishops, churchmen.

When we realize that our America has this unique relation to all of Europe, this opportunity to take in the best that each contributing nation has to offer in customs and institutions, we must feel how important it becomes that all who come to the New World should discard and discontinue those things out of their past which they judge unworthy, or undesirable, things which would perpetuate the evils of the Old World here. First among these, to be laid aside, and sworn off, with foreign allegiance, is that deadly race-prejudice which has made men of the Old World foreign to each other, and hostile from their cradles. Here, new arrivals, except passing travellers, should come as prospective citizens, and should at once adopt the attitude of friendly neighbors to all others in whatever State, or community, they enter. On our part, it behooves us earlier comers from all parts of Europe to receive them in the same spirit, as we have not always done. As an outstanding example at present of the true American spirit in this respect, our Henry Ford is noteworthy.

The pioneers who came to Michigan from Holland immediately established friendly relations with earlier settlers and with the Indians, proceeded to take out nationalization papers,

and to vote, doing their part in local affairs from the beginning. Some of those who came swore off allegiance to their former sovereign before they started, and they all looked upon the land they entered as their Land of Promise, intending to build their lives into it, and to make it the ideal of which they dreamed. They were thoroughly American in their ideals before they set foot on American soil.

We know definitely that Van Raalte, founder of Holland, held these ideals, and that the founders of Zeeland, who arrived the next year and settled a few miles inland, held them also. It had not been their purpose merely to find a land that flowed with more milk and more honey than they could secure under the old conditions, but they held ideas and ideals and aspirations that they hoped would be satisfied here, foremost among these being freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and education. In the years preceding their coming, those rights had been denied the people throughout Europe under the repressive policy of the Holy Alliance, for the banded Kings and Emperors tried to stem with such despotism the tendency toward Democracy which had shown itself for some centuries past, in the Swiss Revolution, the Dutch Revolution under William the Silent, the English Revolution under Cromwell, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution just past. This repression and denial of the peoples' rights was carried to such a point that the rulers forbade the people to assemble even for religious purposes unless the speaker obtained a license, or special permission. But ministers continued to preach in spite of this iniquitous law, as John Bunyan had done under the Stuarts, and like Bunyan, they suffered the consequences. Repeatedly Dominie Van der Meulen was arrested and fined for breaking this law, and repeatedly Jan Steketee and Van der Luister contributed to pay his fines and continued to attend his meetings, which were held sometimes in the open fields, sometimes in barns, for he was not a licensed preacher, but an evangelist of great moving power.



These men thought it best to pay the fines and to go on with the preaching. It was these three men, Dominie Van der Meulen, the evangelist, Jan Steketee, an engineer in government employ to build the dikes, and Van der Luister, a wealthy landed proprietor, who headed the Zeeland Colony and served each as the formal head of one of the three ships that transported the first pioneers of Zeeland. The purpose and work of Van Raalte is too well known to need a restatement here. The grievances mentioned had much to do with the decision of all of these men to emigrate to America in Forty Six and Forty Seven. In Forty Eight, many who did not emigrate from Europe expressed their discontent in the attempted Revolutions of Forty Eight, and after the failure of those attempts emigration became very heavy. Not the weak and the inefficient, but strong and spiritually gifted men and women chose this course of action, as predecessors had done in the 16th Century and the period following, choosing the privations of an American wilderness where an opportunity was offered to build their institutions in the freedom that they considered their right. An outward proof of the purpose and the earnestness of these Michigan colonists was that they laid the foundation of their churches and this college of their Hope before they had built comfortable homes for themselves.

It is less than a century since those pioneers entered the forests of Michigan, but the fulfillment of their hopes can be seen in the success of the institutions that they built here. Leaders and officials have been adequate, settlements have grown into prosperous communities. No city is more widely and well administered than progressive Holland; Ottawa County has a proud record on Standard Schools; Grand Rapids owes its wide reputation for beauty not only to imposing business buildings and the homes of the rich, but as largely to the neat and pretty homes with well-kept lawns and gardens belonging to the laboring people living in the outskirts of the city, who are largely of Holland descent. They show no dis-

position to copy slavishly the ways of the Old Country, but are ready, sometimes too ready, to displace old ways with the new, even when these are not superior. It is to be hoped that their native virtues of neatness, thrift, perseverance, and love of genuineness and beauty will result in such beauty here that our State will be as worthy to paint as the Low Lands, where painters first made immortal canvases of beautiful homes, the first to show beautiful homes in Europe.

We may, and we ought, to produce in Michigan and for Michigan, painters worthy to rank with Vermeer, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Jan Steen, and, also, some day we should own a few of the supremely good pictures painted in Holland by Vermeer, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and Jan Steen, who painted for the land of our fathers. Those canvases would be a joy and pride to us, a constant reminder of the excellent things done by our race, a constant inspiration and challenge to equal them, to surpass them if possible in and for our own native land.

Where we cannot secure originals, we can easily secure prints and reproductions, but some of the originals should be in this country, especially in New York, Chicago, and Michigan, where our Dutch are strongly represented and where they will be of the most service to this nation. "We are afraid of you Americans, that you will buy our Rembrandts," a man in the Netherlands once said to me, and I answered, "Well, you ought to let us have some, for they are our inheritance, too, as children of the same family though born and bred over the sea. Our ancestors did not change their skin, or grow any spots on it when they went there. We want, and need, our inheritance in Art. It will be as good for you to give some of them as for us to receive. Such things are bridges across the Atlantic, binding the two countries together in the best of ways."

Much has come to us from across the Atlantic, and we have sent some good things back by the same thoroughfares; now a

conscious effort should be made to build bridges and to make them of as great service as possible. The arts unite men's souls—the ancient Greeks were right when they looked upon them as the means given by the God of Light to inspire man, to illumine his darkness and lift him up, toward the Sun. Our best earlier racial habits and institutions, our best thought and ideals, our best arts, as well as our best work from day to day should go to the building of America, and provide material for the glorious American History that is to be.

Perhaps the range and scope of what can, and should, be done by us of Dutch extraction for America will be the better realized if we look to what has been done, and is being done in a parallel case, and by a personal example. In Wisconsin, the Norwegians, a hardy, deeply religious and liberty-loving people, like our Dutch, took up land, their motive also being discontent with the infringements upon liberty under the policy of the Holy Alliance and their purpose, to provide for their children the ideal conditions that they had been denied. Early, they founded Dekora College, among the students of whose first class was Rasmus B. Anderson, who was to become a leader in the work of bridging the Atlantic (the phrase is his, originally) for his people in this country and in helping them to contribute their values to America. It was he who first wrote for us on the discovery of America by the Northmen and who led to the insertion of a chapter on this subject into our Histories; it was he who collected the myths of his ancestors and published them in his *Northern Mythology*, which has long been the standard work on that subject here and is widely translated in Europe, so crossing the Bridge the other way. He persuaded the President of the University of Wisconsin to offer courses in the Scandinavian Language, Literature, and History, and made of them such a success that an independent Department grew out of them—later many other universities and colleges have offered such courses, to the enrichment of American culture and learning. Dr. Anderson

also collected and published a volume of Norwegian songs, and began to translate masterpieces from the Norwegian literature, a work which he still carries on, issuing George Brandes' *Creative Spirits* only two years ago, when he was seventy-eight. Also, he helped to organize celebrations among Norwegian-Americans as occasion required, so that they might hear those things that were noblest in their past and be inspired to carry on their work here in the high old spirit—it was always his fear that they would lose their sense of the Norwegian before they had made their full contribution to America, and he saw danger that this would occur by the too rapid assimilation of the ways of their neighbors. Fortunately, the tour of the great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, did much to help him rouse his people in Wisconsin to their racial values, and Ole Bull served in his own person as a Bridge making contributions to both shores, for in the East he met Longfellow and others of our Cambridge and Boston literary men, and interested Longfellow in the Sagas and other stories in the North as subjects for poems, for which service in turn Longfellow immortalized him as the Musician in the Tales of the Wayside Inn. In the West, Ole Bull helped Dr. Anderson in his work at the University, giving a Benefit Concert, the proceeds to go toward the equipment of the University Library with books for the study of Scandinavian subjects. Finally, he took Dr. Anderson back with him to Europe, introducing him on the way to Longfellow, and giving him in Norway an opportunity for personal contact with leading literary men in preparation for his teaching. Dr. Anderson returned to this country with a clear vision and a defined purpose of making the best of Norway in America and of America in Norway. He delivered lectures, wrote for the papers, did work for the dictionaries on Scandinavian words, and became the foremost authority on Norwegian immigration into the Northwest, and he served for a term as our American Minister in Denmark. While he kept the hearts of Norwegian pioneers warm for the best in their

mother country, he held before them always the supreme privilege it is to be an American citizen, to be a part of that flower whose seeds were brought here from the Old World and which is here to ripen its final fruit, to use his own beautiful figure of speech. In all of this, there is no slightest tendency to put Scandinavia first or to back her with support in her race policies and race prejudices, no suggestion of political alliance or solidarity—always appreciation of ideas, ideals and achievements in the Arts and the world of the Spirit. The America he visioned is within itself the Nation of Nations, the World-Nation, a Democracy made of the purest elements from the Old World, nothing of sordid imperial power and finance, oil, or annexed miles of territory.

It is clear that, over the Bridge to our own Old Country, we of Holland ancestry have already brought much that is good to this New World, but we see much that remains to be done. We have spoken of painting. Literature, History, Music, and Architecture should also be enriched by our being here, and they evidently are in process of becoming so. The pretty Dutch Colonial house with double hips is just now growing in popularity, and Flemish furniture has long been used as models in our factories. Conscious effort would add much in this way. Dutch church bells, and carillons, are being talked about and imported, but no collection of Dutch music has been made—Why should Professor Nykerk at Hope College not undertake this patriotic labor? and why should his Hope Choir not become a rival of St. Olaf's, with which our Scandinavian fellow-countrymen from their St. Olaf's College have enriched us? If St. Olaf's would give a larger proportion of Scandinavian numbers, and Hope's Choir would give a goodly proportion of Dutch music—it was the Dutch who introduced counterpoint into music—that would constitute another contribution to our world. We may congratulate ourselves that our contribution toward Dutch history is now worthy, for a splendid collection of books on Dutch history is in the Library

of the University of Michigan, and we hope that a collection for the study of Dutch literature and art will be added, for the enrichment of American scholarship and culture in such ways as the Scandinavian has enriched it. Not only a collection for the study of Dutch history, but an actual contribution to history has been made at our University by one of our young scholars of Dutch ancestry, Dr. Albert Hyma, whose book on *The Christian Renaissance* has won wide recognition in this country, and even abroad, even in the Netherlands, where it is recognized as making a contribution to Dutch history as well as to general history. He is another of our Bridges that benefit both shores. Also Dr. Henry Lucas, formerly of our University, is about to publish an important historical study that will be of interest and benefit to both shores, and he has produced also some local history of importance. These works are to the good of all of our people, not those of Dutch ancestry only, and this work will go on.

Of original creative works, we have excellent books also to the credit of our people. Arnold Mulder's stories of Dutch character and conditions in this country are of such excellence that the most competent critics, as Houghton Mifflin & Company, judge them permanent additions to our literature. We shall doubtless wake up presently to realize that his service to his day and to Western Michigan is the same that Cooper rendered to New York. In creative dramatic art a great deal was accomplished a few years ago at Hope College, when the Hope Pageant was presented, representing the coming of the Van Raalte Colony to Holland, the historical background of Hope College. No person who saw that pageant will ever forget its high beauty, and it is to be hoped that it will be repeated from time to time as a fitting honor to the memory of the men who laid the foundations, as a fitting call to the future to carry all that was good in their work to completion. A beautiful institution could grow out of it if it were pre-



sented from time to time. In painting, Gerrit A. Beneker has won national recognition.

Would such an institution as this pageant, and the cultivation of such Old World sympathies have any tendency to separate people of Dutch ancestry here from their neighbors of other ancestry? Not at all. It would enrich local life, and would have a tendency to stimulate others, by suggestion, to make the same kind of effort. Michigan has rich and varied material to draw from, from various nations. Think of Pere Marquette and Joliet, and Uncle Louis Campau, of Lewis Cass and John Ball, along with our Van Raalte, Van der Meulen, Steketee, and Van der Luister! There have been no better pioneers. And for Indians, there were none nobler and more pathetic than the Chiefs Pokagon, father and son . . . there was never anything but kindness between the Indians of this section and their White Brothers. We do not forget that the Indians opened their stores to our pioneers when they needed food, and that they saved Van Raalte when he was lost in the woods. What stories from our pioneer past await the telling, what dramatic setting! In New England, New York, and the far West, a hearing has been gained for such subjects and much has been made of them at celebrations, but in the Middle West it remains for us to realize our opportunity, and our duty, to represent in the arts, to write into our histories, and to teach in our schools these important facts of the ideas, the ideals, and the accomplished results of our forebears.

Finally, there is another thing that America will have to do for the world, and Michigan ought to take her part in it. Having become the Nation of Nations, the World-Nation, having purified our hearts, with malice toward none and with charity for all, we shall have to rewrite the world's history, and send it back to Europe over our many Bridges, one of the richest gifts that we can ever send. It is two generations ago, or more, since Washington Irving said that history will have to be rewritten here, because only here can race-prejudice be over-

come. Here, we look at events in Europe from a longer range than the people there can get, and we can be more detached. To us, the history of a thousand years in Europe is much like the history of a day, and as we read the story we can even come to feel, far more than they do, that they are all related, children of one family, fathers, of our fathers, or their brothers. The nations are more closely related than one realizes by a glance at the map, where the separation is only a line. Less than a thousand years past, the Scandinavians spread themselves through France and England, especially along the shores and in the islands; later the Scandinavian Normans conquered England, and have held it ever since—Charles Kingsley estimates that three-fourths of all English people have viking blood in their veins. Also, England had been conquered by Angles, Saxons, Frisians, and Jutes, hailing from Denmark, Germany, and Holland, so these bear the same blood. How close the relation was between the English and the Frisian Dutch can be seen in the words that they spoke in common for the necessities of life, identical in the two:

*Bread, butter, and cheese*  
Are good English and good Fries.

It is not many generations since Germans and Franks were brothers, living in sister provinces, under one rule; and only a century past, Belgians and Dutch constituted one nation. In our own nation we see the people from all of these separated nations meeting and uniting again, in the friendliest way, under our Banner of Stars. Our minds are now in the habit of thinking of States united—if we hold to our ideals, the Bridges that we build in friendliness may finally prove the means of drawing those disunited States together, into a true union, where sympathies make the bond of union ... our unique situation, and our unique relation to all makes this possible. The past century has seen so many changes realized which had seemed impossible, ancient nations turning from



Kingdoms and Empires to Republics, in South America, in Europe, even in Asia, with our United States as their argument and example, that now it seems quite possible for them to take this final step of themselves uniting—and our Bridges will have helped to bring the Day.

## CALVIN COLLEGE, GRAND RAPIDS, 1894-1927

BY DEAN ALBERT J. ROOKS

GRAND RAPIDS

IT is no small task to give the history of Calvin College from its origin to the present time within the limits of a few pages. I feel at once disposed to say with Cicero of old when he was on the point of delivering one of his famous orations on a subject upon which there was a large mass of material, "It is more difficult to find the end than the beginning of this speech".

A great deal has happened since the time when the Literary Department of our Theological School in 1894 took on a more distinct form. To relate rather fully the history of our College from its beginning would take much more space than can be allotted me here. I shall be required therefore—to quote our Cicero once more in the immediate connection of the foregoing expression—to seek not so much for abundance of material as for measure or choice of material. In consequence I shall strive to present what has immediate and significant bearing on the growth and expansion of the Literary Department of our Theological School into our present College.

The history of our College can, in my opinion, conveniently and properly be divided into three periods:

- I. The Initial Stage
- II. The Transition Epoch
- III. The Complete College

### THE INITIAL STAGE FROM 1894 TO 1900

At the outset it may be well to make a few general remarks with respect to the School from which the College issued forth, the church denomination which supports and controls the College and the people who in the main form its constituency.

Calvin College is an institution of the Christian Reformed Church and is a development of the Literary Department of the Theological School of this Denomination. This Theological School held its semi-centennial celebration on March 15, 1926. From its very beginning the School had both a literary and a theological department.

In course of time the Literary department developed into Calvin College, but even until this day, the Theological department and the College together form one institution. For convenience we speak of College and Seminary but in reality the two constitute one School and the articles of incorporation under the laws of Michigan have it as such. The combined institution was founded and is maintained and controlled by the Christian Reformed Church. This denomination comprises in round numbers 260 churches, and these have together 50,000 communicant members and 105,000 souls. Each church contributes \$3.50 per family for the support and maintenance of Seminary and College.

The people who make up this denomination are nearly all Dutch or of Dutch extraction and are found scattered all over these United States. A small percentage of our people are of German descent and they are found largely in Iowa. Another small part are of English stock and are found in New Jersey and New York. There are congregations of our denomination as far west as California and Washington State and as far east as Massachusetts. The large bulk of our people are located in western Michigan, Chicago and vicinity, and western Iowa and fewer churches are found scattered over different parts of the north central states and in the far East and West.

The church organization comprises at present fifteen Classes, each of which has a representation of two men in the Board of Trustees which is in control of the Seminary and College. This Board comprises therefore thirty men and meets once or twice a year as circumstances require it. It frequently meets in

March for the appointments and again in June with the examinations.

With these few preliminary remarks let me now proceed to the history of Calvin College more in detail.

If I were asked to fix a date for the inception of our College, I would answer June 15, 1894. It was on the afternoon of this day that the Synod of 1894, assembled in the auditorium of our—at that time new—Theological School building, passed this significant and far reaching resolution:

“Also those who do not look forward to the ministry may be admitted to the studies in the Literary Department.”

This resolution distinctly marks the beginning of a new era for the Literary Department of our Theological School. This resolution blazed the trail for that something which slowly but surely developed into what is today our Calvin College.

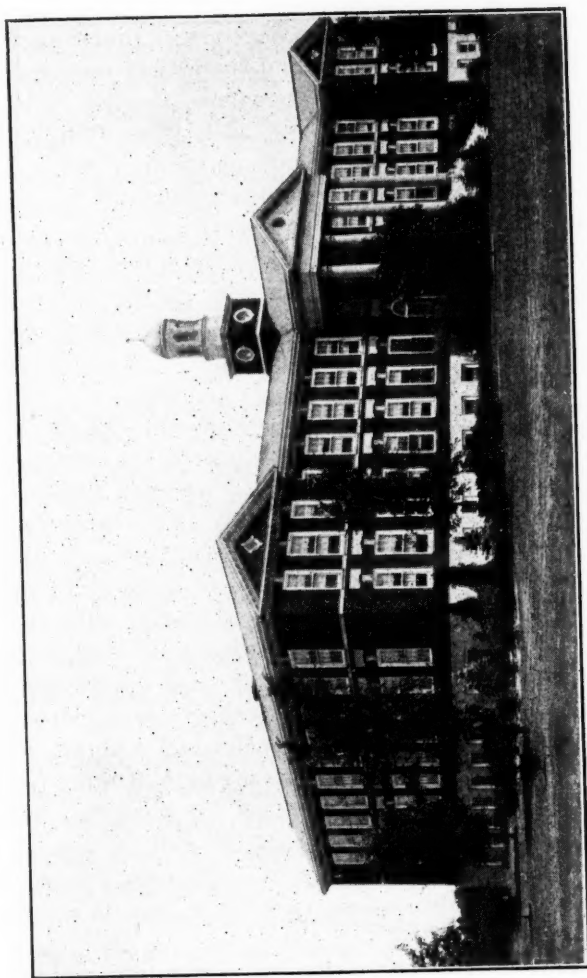
Immediately provisions were made for this change and for this new beginning. The Course of Study was modified and strengthened and two instructors were appointed by Synod exclusively for the Literary Department. Greek, Hebrew, Philosophy and Logic were no longer taught to the novitii along with Latin, German, English, History, etc. From then on classic Greek was begun in the second year, Hebrew in the fourth or last year of the Literary Department, and New Testament Greek and more advanced Hebrew were taken up in the Theological Department. The examinations too were changed to conform more to the methods prevailing in our American schools and colleges. Up to this time the examinations were oral and were taken from the students only upon completion of the whole Literary course and of the Seminary course respectively. In other words only two examinations were required of students, but these were very extensive and comprehensive; one at the close of his literary years, covering all the field in the several studies which had been pursued; the other examination at the end of the third year in the Theological Department, covering again the whole field in the

various studies which had been taken during the past three years.

In reflecting upon the course of study of that time in which students, fresh from the farm and shop, were required to take up all at once, a half dozen languages—English, Dutch, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew—and with these Philosophy and Logic and other branches, to carry on for four years and then to conclude with one oral examination in all these studies before the Faculty and Board of Trustees, I admire—and with me all those who know something of the difficulties of Higher Education admire—the ambition, the courage and the perseverance of the men who undertook and carried forth the study of all these languages and other branches of study at one and the same time.

True, some soon became discouraged and fell by the way and no wonder; others plodded on but in the course of time succumbed to the heavy burden with a wrecked mind, a broken body and a discouraged heart. Those who surmounted the difficulties, especially of the earlier years of literary study, became men and servants of the Lord of no mean or ordinary power and ability. In these years of study, with the usual hardships, they already showed of what stuff they were made and gave promise of much influence and usefulness in the church and the world. Modesty forbids me to mention the names of these students of the eighties and nineties, but as I write these pages many names cross my path of those for whom I am filled with profound admiration for what they were and what they did; and posterity will do well to cherish their memory. Under the leadership of such men the incipency and foundation of our College took place and its growth was cherished and stimulated.

Together with the change in the curriculum, two instructors were appointed exclusively for literary work, namely Mr. Gerrit Berkhof and myself. To Mr. Berkhof was assigned Dutch and Latin. To myself English and German were assigned but



Main Building .

with these I was required to teach Geography, American History and Civics, Physiology, and a class in Greek. To our young men in this age of specialization, to hold down such a variety of subjects certainly does not appear an enviable job. And truly, it was not, nor did it appear such to me; but as for the school, it was an improvement over conditions previous to this time. Henceforth these men were to give all their strength to literary branches; whereas before from the very nature of the case the professors, being ministers, placed the emphasis on studies in the Theological Department.

Before Mr. Berkhof could undertake his work he died. Mr. Klaas Schoolland was appointed to succeed him. He had received his education in the Netherlands. He was a man of great ability. At this time Mr. Schoolland had already reached middle age and his wavy locks had already a tinge of gray.

The writer, on the contrary, was American born and bred, fresh from college and many years the junior of his future colleague.

These two, though in many respects very different, were to form a span. At first thought, it might seem that they would form an unfortunate combination and yet I believe it proved a blessing for the College in its initial stage. At that time our Theological School was still peculiarly Dutch and so were the Church and the people which the School represented. Nearly all the instruction in both Literary and Theological Departments thus far had been given in the Holland language. Dutch was the vehicle for carrying on conversation and Dutch to a large extent were the customs and manners in both thought and action. Everything still savored strongly of the country of our forefathers. If now both men, who henceforth in the main were to shoulder the literary work, had given their instruction in English and had introduced American methods in teaching, it might have wrought much harm. Neither the Church nor the School was ready for such a radical change. It was imperative that for some years to come

Holland and English go side by side, with a preponderance in favor of the mother tongue; but it was imperative too that each should not hold tenaciously in his sphere of instruction and action to the methods acquired, but yield more or less to the manner of the other with a view to the needs of the institution. It was the period when it was necessary that the one be a complement of the other, and fortunately both were ready to be the complement.

No further change was made during this initial stage in the instruction force, either in the Theological or in the Literary Department. It was a period of quietude and restfulness. School life was much like a large family. The number of students did not yet exceed fifty. All were men of mature years and looked forward to the ministry and so rules and regulations need be few. Much freedom of action in and out of school could be allowed and this freedom and restfulness was conducive to much independent study and made for men of great determination and strong personality.

Several other matters belonging to this initial stage deserve consideration but for lack of space must be passed by.

#### THE TRANSITION EPOCH FROM 1900 TO 1920

The second period in the history of the Literary Department of our Theological School I have called "The Transition Epoch". It extends from the year 1900 to the year 1920 and comprises several stages of development.

The Board of Trustees together with the advice of the Faculty did not with a mad rush and undue force convert the Literary Department of our School into a College. It was not a toadstool springing forth in a day. It took two decades to change the Literary Department into a complete College. Its growth was characteristically Dutch, "slow but sure"; but with it, the development was sane, steady and secure. The Board of Trustees acted wisely. At no time did it make haste with expansion at the expense of quality of instruction. Its



motto ever seemed to have been *non multa sed multum*. Today we reap the benefits of the careful and deliberate progress brought forth by our Fathers in authority. Calvin College has, through the direction of our teachers and the labor of our students, gained the reputation that it ranks well in thought-power and thoroughness of work among the colleges of the State.

From time to time a year of instruction was added and with it new courses of study and additional teachers. It is this in particular that has brought on several stages of development in this Transition Epoch of two decades, and for the sake of convenience as well as of propriety, I shall attempt to gather historical material pertaining to the Literary Department of this Epoch under the following heads:

1. Transition from the Academy Course with one additional year, to a Junior College; 1900 to 1908.
2. Transition from a Junior College to a three-year College Course, combined with the Seminary Course, and leading to the A.B. degree; 1908 to 1914.
3. A further transition to a regular four-year College Course, with the A.B. degree; 1914 to 1920.

*First Stage of the Transition Epoch, 1900 to 1908*

This period is the transition from an Academy Course with one additional year to the beginning of an actual Junior College. In the Literary Department up to the year 1900, the course of study comprised four years and was arranged altogether for young men who looked forward to the study of Theology. It had studies in its course which ordinarily belonged to a college curriculum and which were essential for prospective theologians; although the Literary Course at the time covered only four years of study, it was not equivalent to a so-called high school or academy course. Truly the Synod of 1894, as was remarked before, passed a resolution by which students who did not look forward to the ministry or at least

were not yet fully decided as to their future vocation, might be admitted. The course of study too was changed somewhat so that Greek, Hebrew, Logic and Psychology appeared later in the curriculum. But there remained only one course of study and this was essentially for young men who expected to study for the ministry. In looking over the list of students for the years 1894 to 1900, I find that all without exception enrolled with a view to the ministry or mission work.

With the resolution of Synod in 1900, a distinct and significant change was brought about. The Advisory Committee came with this resolution which was adopted (See Art. XXXIX of Acta, 1900):

(a) The Literary department be extended to an Academy with a curriculum of four years followed by a transition year for students who wish to study Theology, whereas the Academy be opened for study for other purposes. The Academy course of four years is then to be in general preparatory while the transition year is chiefly for special preparation for the Seminary.

To carry out this resolution the Board of Trustees in consultation with the Faculty made further provisions. Three courses were arranged: Theological School Course, Classical Course, and Latin-Scientific Course.

At once in September students enrolled who aimed at other fields of labor than the ministry and the enrollment was double that of any preceding year.

From all these changes and additions, it is evident that the transition stage towards a College-to-be had firmly set in.

Soon there were other indications that the Literary Department served other purposes than preparation for the Study of Theology. For the school year 1901-1902 there was for the first time an enrollment of girls.

In connection with the development of the Literary Department into a College, our people were constantly harassed by two questions upon which the leaders were by no means in

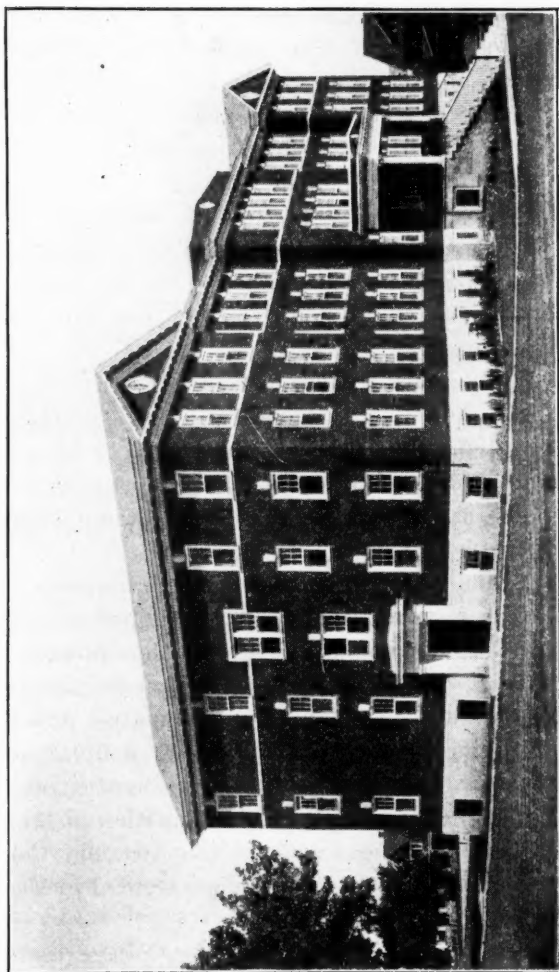
agreement. The one great question was whether the Church at large should maintain and control the College or whether the College should proceed from an organization composed of people who were interested in Higher Education founded upon our Reformed faith. The second question, which is immediately linked up with the preceding one, was how to raise the money for the maintenance of the College.

From the viewpoint of principle, it was quite generally accepted that the College should proceed from an organization of people of Reformed persuasion but in the execution of such a plan it hit upon so many practical difficulties that the project seemed impossible.

On the other hand the Church was insistent that it have assurance that the education and training, especially of the young men aspiring to the study of Theology, be in conformity with our Reformed principles and in consequence be under her control; and if under her control, should it not support the Literary Department financially?

At every Synod in these early years this question came up for discussion and it has seriously handicapped the growth of the Literary Department to a speedy development into a complete College. It would seem as if every successive Synod hesitated to take a decisive stand in the matter and found it expedient to defer full consideration and definite action to some future day. It was not until the session of Synod in 1908 that a rather explicit expression of the position of the College was made. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee of said Synod on this matter, which was accepted by the Synod, was in substance as follows:

Your committee recommends that the College remain connected with the Church in this sense that the Church shall support and maintain her and shall exercise the highest authority over her.



Men's Dormitory

1. Because the Church will then have greater assurances that in the College the special needs which in our land must be met for those who prepare for the ministry will be observed.
2. Because it seems that the College financially will have greater security when she will remain connected with the Church than severed from it.
3. Because it is not very well possible for practical considerations that a College be in another way supported and controlled.

From these resolutions it appears that the Synod moved very carefully; and wisely so. The men at the helm knew from experience that the ship of our College was making its way through the rugged strait of the Scylla and Charybdis.

There must have been a feeling of relief when the consideration of this vexed problem was over. The question, however, was not conclusively settled and would come forth again and again, as it did on this Fiftieth Anniversary. Yet it gave seasons of respite in which the College has had a remarkable growth and has become more and more fixed in the heart of the Church.

The second question was, where is the money to come from and how is it to be raised. As was said, this was tied up with the preceding question. As long as the former was not definitely settled, the question of the manner of the support could not well be determined.

A threefold measure was approved by the Synod:

1. The Church increase the assessment.
2. Each Classis appoint a man to gather funds within its territory.
3. The tuition.

The Synod of 1906 adopted the proposal to extend the Literary Department to a Junior College and to adopt the proposed six-year course of study of the Board of Trustees suggested by the Faculty. Already at the Synod of 1904 the name

John Calvin Junior College was accepted. It was not until the year 1907-1908 that students enrolled for the sixth year or second or highest class of the Junior College, and in June, 1908, at the Commencement Exercises, diplomas were presented to its first graduates.

*Second Stage of the Transition Epoch, 1908 to 1914*

The second period of the Transition Epoch begins with the school year 1908-1909, and ends with the close of the school year 1913-1914. I have taken this latter date as the closing of another period because it was with the commencement exercises of June, 1914, that the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon three members of the graduating class of the Theological Department who had completed the seven-year Literary Course in 1911.

At that time the three years of the Seminary Course was reckoned to comprise studies of a literary nature equivalent to at least a year's work in college and so this with the three years of ordinary literary study was computed as the regular four years of study in college necessary for obtaining the A.B. degree.

In this period of development the Literary Department outgrew the school building on the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets (erstwhile Fifth Avenue). At first for want of room, but by mutual agreement of teachers, the instruction of the Seminary was carried on in the afternoon and that of the Literary Department chiefly in the forenoon. In a few years all available space in the school building was turned into class rooms. In 1909 a laboratory building was erected on the northeast corner of the campus. But soon the main building with this annex became too crowded and the Board of Trustees was required to consider the provision of more room. Already in 1908 the Board of Trustees was enjoined by Synod to look for suitable grounds and necessary funds and to come prepared with a report for the following Synod. If circum-

stances required it, the Board of Trustees was authorized even to purchase suitable property (acta 1908, Art. 24).

In the interim of the Synods from 1908 to 1910 three offers for future sites of the college were made:

First, Kalamazoo offered the "Michigan Female Seminary Property" for a very reasonable price. It comprised fourteen acres of land, two large buildings and one small building. Further, the assurance was given that the citizens of Kalamazoo would be willing to assume part of the purchase price.

Secondly, the Chamber of Commerce of Muskegon, soon after this offer, made the proposition of ten acres of land in Muskegon and \$10,000 if the college would be located there.

Thirdly, the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, now called the Association of Commerce, promised to undertake to bring together \$10,000 for a site. In addition the churches of the city of Grand Rapids pledged to raise \$10,000. A suitable site of ten acres was pointed out. The Board of Trustees in session in June, 1909, decided upon the Grand Rapids proposition and appointed an Executive Committee for this purpose. This Committee purchased the present site of land located between Benjamin and Giddings avenues, and Franklin and Thomas streets for the sum of approximately \$12,000. The wisdom of this decision and purchase is indicated by the fact that the present site of Calvin College is found in the most desirable and valuable section of the City of Grand Rapids.

With the expansion of the Literary Department, with the increase of students, with the purchase of the new site and with the need of new buildings, the necessity of having an Educational Secretary, who in particular for some years should solicit funds, was keenly felt. The Board of Trustees was urged to secure a man for this position.

Not until 1913 did the Board of Trustees succeed in securing a man for this field. In that year the Rev. J. Vander Mey was appointed to fill this position and accepted it. From that time on until the present he has been actively engaged in pro-



curing funds. In that period of time he has obtained subscriptions to the extent of \$310,000, and in course of time through the continued efforts of our Educational Secretary, a very large part of it has been collected. It is not necessary to assert the value of such an official for our growing institution.

In this period the question of the relationship of the College to the Church was again considerably agitated. The decisions taken in 1908 with respect to it, which were moderate in tone and tenets, and would seem to have called forth general approval, did not meet with hearty reception everywhere. In the Synods of 1910, 1912, 1914 the matter received much attention and was vigorously discussed. The material bearing on this subject as found in the Acts of these Synods covers several pages, and it is possible only to summarize somewhat the results of the considerations of these several Synods on this matter. As for the Academy, it was deemed advisable to transfer this to an organization as soon as possible. As for the college, it was thought best to have this remain an institution of the Church until from an educational and financial standpoint, a transfer to an organization would be warrantable. It was realized that a college demands much capital and large intellectual and administrative powers. In this, as the Acta 1914 expressed it, "Our people should have broad vision for the general good and should not first of all be interested in personal and local benefits".

#### *Third Stage of the Transition Epoch, 1914 to 1920*

This third or last stage of the Transition Epoch is the period when the A.B. degree was given in somewhat irregular form. It was the time, as was said above, when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was given to students who had covered three years of regular college work and in addition had completed the three-year Seminary Course which was recognized to have in it the equivalent of at least one year of literary work. In this we followed the procedure existing in other prominent institu-



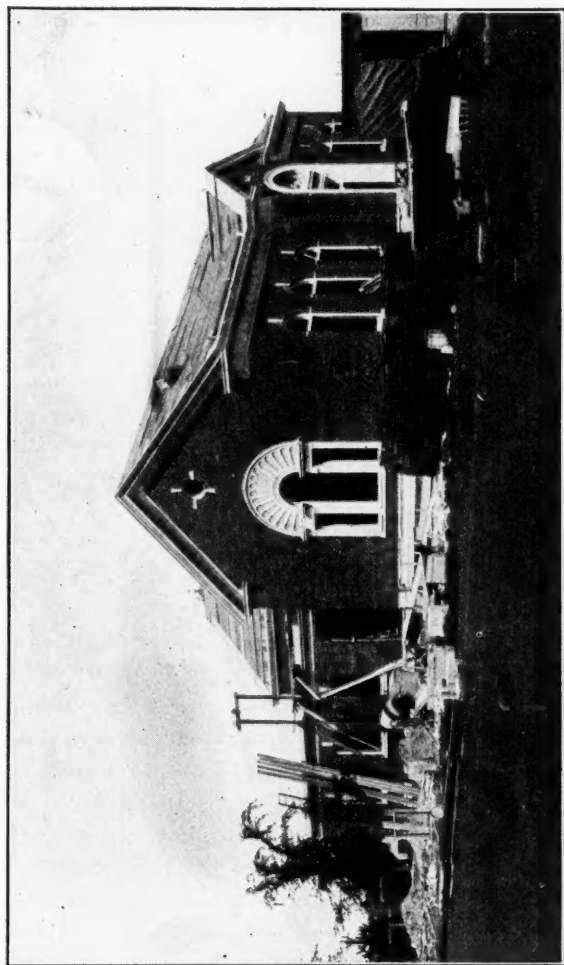
tions. In the University of Chicago, one is permitted to take several courses in the Divinity School and to have the credits earned in it counted towards an A.B. degree. Similarly in the University of Michigan a student completing three years of work prescribed in the College of Literature, Science, and Arts, may take the equivalent of one year of study in its Law College and thereby obtain the A.B. degree.

It will be observed, however, that the degree, although obtained in a perfectly legitimate way, is earned in a somewhat irregular manner. What is more, in this stage of expansion, our Literary Department did not have a regular four-year literary course. This did not take place until the year 1920.

Probably the most outstanding thing of this period is the construction of our new college building. It was built at a cost of \$150,000. It is now valued at double that amount. The erection was begun in 1915. While the Synod was holding its bi-ennial gathering in Grand Rapids in 1916, the cornerstone was laid.

The building was completed during the summer of 1917 and was occupied with the opening of the academic school year 1917-1918. It is an imposing edifice constructed of re-enforced concrete and brick veneer. Thoroughly modern and up-to-date in structure, it is provided with the very best equipment for lighting, heating and ventilation. No expense has been spared to supply the building with the latest educational facilities. In the high and well lighted basement are two waiting rooms, two class rooms, the reading room and library, and the physical laboratory; connected with the basement, but in a separate building, is the chemical laboratory; on the main floor are found the administrative offices, committee rooms, faculty room, biological laboratory, four lecture rooms, and the auditorium, with a seating capacity of seven hundred twenty-five people; on the second floor are ten lecture rooms and the balcony of the auditorium.

This main building is placed near the center of the new



New Library Building

campus, which comprises about ten acres of ground and lies in one of the most beautiful residential sections of the city. The site is ideal. To the east are two beautiful boulevards and the varied scenery surrounding Reed's Lake; and across from its southwestern corner lies Franklin Park, a twenty-acre plot of ground offering splendid opportunity for rest and recreation.

With the constant expansion of the Literary Department towards a college, repeatedly the desirability of a College President was discussed. To work out an educational policy, to take charge of the general administration of the College and to represent properly the institution in and outside of our circles, the need of such an official was increasingly felt. The Synod of 1918 resolved upon the appointment of a President, and the Board of Trustees was instructed with it, as well as to regulate his duties. In June, 1919, the Rev. J. J. Hiemenga was appointed as College President.

With the appointment of a President it is obvious that we are on the threshold of a new era in the history of our College. One more year and we find the College complete.

#### THE COMPLETE COLLEGE FROM 1920

I have fixed the date for the beginning of the complete College in the year 1920. It was with September of the school year 1920-1921 that a regular four-year college course was offered, and that several students enrolled as seniors of the College, who in June following were awarded the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts for a full time course.

In a way the year 1919 might be considered the beginning of the complete College. It was in this year that the Board of Trustees elected a President for the College. The appointment of such an officer was of great significance for the institution and as it were marks off a new period of time.

Moreover one would hardly consider a college complete without a President. The year 1919 therefore may lay considerable

claim to a new epoch. And yet, I can more readily conceive of a college as complete with a full course of four years and with students in actual enrollment but without a President than vice-versa. I have concluded therefore that the year 1920 marks the beginning of the complete College.

The school year 1920-1921 was very significant, inasmuch as it marks the realization of a complete College. It was a long call from the year 1894, when the first step was taken by Synod pointing in the direction of a complete College, to the year 1920, with its realization! With it the longing and prayers of many who had been greatly interested in the advancement of Christian Higher Education were fulfilled. It was in this year that a regular four-year College Course was offered and that students enrolled for all four years of study. At Commencement at the close of this academic year, the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon several persons.

President Hiemenga began his work with zeal and energy, and has accomplished much during his incumbency.

I shall refer only to three matters which were of great significance to the College. First, the President undertook to set a movement afoot for the establishment of a Christian High School in Grand Rapids. With this undertaking so much progress had been made in the course of the year that the Board of Trustees concluded to advise Synod of 1920 to discontinue the Academy or Preparatory School connected with the College. This recommendation was adopted by the Synod.

In the West, at Hull, Iowa, and in Chicago, academies had already been established, and it could be foreseen that Grand Rapids would be compelled to do the same in the near future, but to the President credit must be given for the impetus which he gave it so that a Christian High School Association was formed already in 1920, and the High School was opened in September of the same year.

Another matter of great significance was the introduction of a two-year Normal Course. Calvin College had been urged

to combine a Normal Course with our College courses. The President with the Literary Faculty studied the situation and proposed a two-year Normal course to follow upon a regular four-year High School course. The plan was presented to the Board of Trustees at its June meeting in 1921, for consideration and approval. The course suggested was prepared to meet the requirements of State Normal Schools upon completion of which a State Teacher's Certificate would be obtained, while at the same time the peculiar needs of our future teachers in the Christian Primary Schools were taken care of. The Synod of 1922 approved and adopted this plan.

This is the fourth year in which the normal training course is in force at our College and the wisdom of its introduction is guaranteed by the results it has produced.

Perhaps the most distinct service which President Hiemenga rendered the School was his effort in securing a dormitory and gymnasium for our students. It was built during the years 1923 and 1924, and is valued at \$150,000. It is a modern building, constructed of re-enforced concrete and brick veneer and patterned after the main building. It is thoroughly fireproof and accommodates about eighty students. Connected with the dormitory is a well-equipped dining room and kitchen.

The gymnasium, which is in conjunction with the dormitory, is thoroughly modern in every respect and has been added for physical development and athletic activities for the students. The equipment comprises all the apparatus necessary to the latest and most approved physical exercise.

In this connection the name of William Van Agthoven, of Cincinnati, Ohio, deserves to be mentioned who has contributed no less than \$40,000. Surely the School is greatly indebted to the donor for this generous gift.

With this I conclude the regime of President Hiemenga. It may be said that he acquitted himself of his task with devotion and energy, and with splendid results.

Prof. Johannes Broene was elected by the Board of Trustees,

in June, 1925, to succeed President Hiemenga, and is now at the helm. His service as such is too short to make comment. He is known as an eminent scholar, and with his splendid education, together with his amiable qualities of heart and sterling Christian piety, the management of the College is entrusted to a man well worthy of the position.

The Faculty comprises twenty men, all of whom are persons of ability and devote themselves faithfully to their respective departments of instruction.

This brings me to the end of my story, and confined necessarily to a narrow compass many things had to be omitted which might be interesting to relate and are deserving of record. It was impossible to name the many persons who by gift or labor in some distinct and tangible way have helped in making Calvin College what it is today. I feel that a fuller account of our College should be made. Enough has been said, however, to show that Calvin College has developed in the course of full thirty years from small beginnings to a comparatively large institution.

In conclusion in making a brief retrospect of the past there are two or three outstanding things which I desire to mention.

First, the unselfishness of our fathers. They sought a far better education for their posterity than they themselves enjoyed. While they had to be satisfied with a very limited education, they strove to secure a much better training for their offspring. Unselfish were our ancestors, and this may be said in particular of our ministers who in the main were the exponents of Higher Education.

Next, our leaders were interested in strong intellectual training. They believed in a thorough classical education. They desired for their posterity the so-called heavy-typed subjects in Higher Education. They looked for scholarship and thought-power. They strove for expansion, specialization and increase of courses, but consistent only with good work and scholarly attainments.

The greatest concern of our forbears, however, was the faith of our fathers. Being a denominational College, they expected it to be a truly Christian institution. But they looked for more. They meant it to be a Calvinistic College. The views of John Calvin, from whom Calvin College had taken its name, must be advanced and applied. A consistent application of the Reformed Principles to every branch of study and to life as a whole was their aim and ideal. This is Calvin's task and this makes Calvin worthy of existence.

In how far Calvin has met the expectations both along educational lines and the application of the Reformed Principles does not befit me to say.

The Faculty of instruction will readily admit that they have fallen far short of them, but yet in spite of it, these remain the ideals and their trust.

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Note by the author—In the course of the school year 1926-1927 and after this address was delivered at Holland, Mich., at a program rendered under the auspices of the State Historical Society, the College was generously remembered by the Hekman Brothers, of the Hekman Biscuit Company. A gift of \$60,000.00 was made by them to a library building in honor of their parents, the Mr. and Mrs. Esko Hekman. Mr. Hekman, Senior, who died some years ago, was a very devout Christian and a staunch supporter of the Reformed faith. The building is now in process of construction, as the accompanying picture shows. The Hekman memorial, as it is named, will be ready for occupancy towards the first of the new year and will supply a long felt need of the institution.



DR. TAPPAN, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE RULES

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, PH.D.

(Professor of Philosophy in the University of Oklahoma)

THE thing that characterized the work of the Board of Regents that came into office January 1, 1858, was its effort to legislate for the University. In this activity, was it true that they formed a hostile cabal against the President, as he often thought? Did they represent interests outside of the institution that were trying to determine its policy? Were they open to conviction, or were they committed to a fixed line of action from the first? Other questions arise. How much did Regent Bishop's persistence have to do with their attitude and to what extent was Tappan himself involved? In short, was it a human situation, in which personal influences counted and in which changes of opinion occurred and critical moments arose? Only a careful study of the events can answer these questions.

When Dr. Tappan came into office a printed code was in effect which had been adopted July 19, 1848. As the organization of the University progressed under the new administration it was found advisable to amend this code. The matter was referred by the Regents to the faculty and, without much discussion and without any conflict, a report was made back to the Regents. This report was adopted by the board at the June meeting, 1855, and printed. The code worked satisfactorily and no complaints were made respecting it.

But in spite of the adequacy of the existing code Regent Bishop moved at the December meeting, 1858, that a committee

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For the first article of this series see the Magazine for January, 1926.



of three be appointed to collect and present in convenient form all the rules and regulations then in force. This motion was passed and the fight over the rules was started. At the meeting of the Board the following March the committee reported. After two sessions of the Board in committee of the whole to consider this report, its adoption was recommended. A committee was then appointed to look after the codification and printing. This committee was very active and the code was published immediately.

The new code contained three remarkable features. While the Constitution of the State provided that the Regents should elect a President of the University who should be *ex-officio* a Regent and President of the Board, the new code ordained that the Regents should elect a President of the Board who should be *ex-officio* President of the University. Secondly, the President was to have no power to call meetings of the Regents or of the Faculties. And lastly, the Board was to be organized into ten committees who should take over a large part of the executive power belonging to the President and Faculties. Mr. Bishop even had a provision in the code that the President and Faculty should be elected annually. When this clause was rejected by the Board, he stated that at least the President should be elected annually, as the office was honorable and ought to be passed around. That the Board should have passed such fundamental legislation as this code of rules with such meager deliberation argues either that Mr. Bishop was very persistent or that the Regents were very inexperienced in such matters. Probably both alternatives are true.<sup>1</sup>

At the June meeting, 1859, the President pointed out the defects in the code, called attention to the fact that it conflicted with the State constitution in its provision regarding the President<sup>2</sup>, and suggested that it be referred to the Facul-

<sup>1</sup>Detroit *Daily Tribune*, Feb. 28, 1861; see also *Proceedings of the Board of Regents* 1837-1864, 832, 833, 838.

<sup>2</sup>Tappan, *Review of his Connection with the University of Michigan*, 40.

ties. On motion of Regent Johnson such action was taken. At the October meeting, 1859, while the President and several of the Regents were absent, Bishop offered a motion that the code of March 30, 1859, be declared to be in full force and effect, and it was passed. The President came in later and urged the impropriety of putting the code into operation while the Faculties still had it under consideration. Regent Brown then moved to reconsider but, as the vote was a tie, the motion to reconsider was lost. The way the Board swayed first this way and then that, with evident good will at this time, seems to show how poorly informed and irresolute they were. In such a situation a man of Bishop's determination stood a good chance of getting his own way.

At the December meeting, 1859, the reports from the Faculties were ready and Dr. Tappan presented them. One code was prepared by the Law Faculty and one jointly by the two other Faculties. The first code allowed the ten committees to remain, but put the President at the head of each of them. The second reduced the number of committees to five and placed the President at the head of each. The President at the same time submitted the codes of the principal colleges and universities of the country and letters from their presidents, all tending to corroborate his views and those of the Faculties. The code and the suggested revisions were thereupon referred to a new committee consisting of Parsons, Bishop, and Johnson.

In June, 1860, the above named committee reported to the Board, Regent Parsons acting as spokesman. The views presented were those of Parsons and Johnson, Bishop not having met with the committee. They had found the suggestions of the Faculties of great use, but had not incorporated all that had been contained therein. The report maintained that "The people have made the Board of Regents their trustees in this department, giving them general supervision of the University and the direction of its powers," etc. The Board was solely

responsible to the people of the State for the success of the University. "Every blunder made by the President, Professors, or other employees . . . will be regarded as the blunder of this Board." But, while having the right to regulate the University in detail, the Board might leave many matters to the discretion of President and Faculty, holding them strictly accountable for a wise use of that discretion. The report did not sanction making the President a member *ex-officio* of each standing committee of the Board. Mr. Parsons stated, however, that he and Regent Johnson were convinced that the President should be consulted more than he had been, and that they were willing that he should be a member of the Executive Committee. This report showed good will but irritating patronage and a lack of educational policy.

Dr. Tappan spoke upon the report, saying that he appreciated the spirit in which it was submitted. He thought, however, that the Board should leave executive work with the officer who was paid to do it. He did not blame the Board for this change but charged it upon one man. He showed some self-consciousness in his remarks by going out of the way to assert that he had not originally sought the position, that it had been urged upon him. Mr. Parsons made a motion that the President be made a member of the Executive Committee, which was carried unanimously, and the incident seemed to have been closed in singularly good spirit.<sup>3</sup>

But this favorable outlook was soon clouded over. At the September meeting of the Board Dr. Tappan gave his report for the school year of 1859-1860, and in it he took up the question of the rules and gave the whole matter a very fundamental treatment. He asserted the principle that a university is composed of its professors and students and graduates. He granted that the Board had power to elect the President and to control the University fund, but that their supervision

<sup>3</sup>Detroit *Daily Tribune*, Feb. 28, 1861; see also *Proceedings of the Board of Regents*, 1837-1864, 859, 860, 905.

did not imply that they should immediately engage in instruction, management and discipline. "Academical discipline is best enforced through the requirements of the educational system" and "must preclude the necessity of many statutes". "Universities in this respect are like families and every form of social life where order and propriety are maintained, not by legal enactments, but by the influences of predominant character, by the force of example, by generally understood etiquette, by the diffused spirit of the social life itself—the *esprit de corps* of the family or society and by principles breathed around from the intimate relations, the mutual dependencies, and common aims and pursuits". "Where eminent professors breathe around the spirit of knowledge and liberal culture, and give the example of a noble devotion to learning, they must necessarily create a prevailing sentiment which, as an 'unconscious tuition' and discipline, will prove more commanding than all written statutes, and without which written statutes are a dead letter."

He went on: To carry out these generous purposes the Regents select a man who is no novice in the field of education, but a man qualified by talent, by education and experience, by extensive connection with learned men and literary institutions, a man who can give wise counsel in organizing departments, instituting courses of instruction, in selecting professors, in procuring equipment, and in enacting rules and regulations. Such a man would serve a valuable purpose even if every member of the Board possessed the same qualifications. Their wisdom and energy would find concentration, direction, and efficiency through him. Being a perpetual Regent and passing down from one Board to another he would bring experience of the past and preserve unity of counsels and aims in the successive Boards. But when the Regents are elected by popular vote the President's advice is needed still more on account of the improbability of getting experienced and professional educators on the Board. He can carry out pur-

poses for which they are not qualified or to which they cannot directly and constantly devote themselves. As President of the University and at the same time a member of the Board of Regents he can be an organ of communication between the Regents and the Faculties. Equally attached to both, he enters equally into the councils of both. Through him they both attain unity of action.

Further: To prevent intrigue and the growth of factions in the institution, to secure an impartial administration of its affairs, to preserve harmony and due subordination in its parts, no professor should be permitted to bring any subject relating to the University before the Board of Regents before submitting it to the Faculty to which he belongs, and then the Faculty should bring it before the Regents through the President. On the other hand, all communications made to the professors by the Regents should be made by resolution and pass through the President to the Faculty Boards. No communication made by an individual member of the Board of Regents to an individual professor can be official or binding. An individual Regent has no authority, for all authority is lodged in the body corporate. When an individual professor feels himself aggrieved from any source, and fails to obtain redress in the Board of the Faculty, he, of course, has the right of appeal to the Board of Regents.

Tappan then proceeds to define the powers of the President. He is a member and President of the Board of Regents; he is a member and President of the Faculties; he is President of the entire University; he is the principal executive officer of the University. As principal executive officer he is to do what is ordered to be done by the Board of Regents in carrying out the design of the University. He is to do what is personally possible to him and to supervise the rest. He can undertake no measures upon his own responsibility independently of them. He can spend no money save under the limitations and directions which they prescribe. But whatever they want

done, he is the officer to do it. Being in touch with all parts of the institution, he comes into the Board of Regents prepared to discuss and advise regarding the general interests of the University. If they disagree with him they have the right to make inspection for themselves and decide against him. But though he is liable to err, his errors need not lead them astray.

Specifically, he is to be advised with when chairs are to be filled; he is to be consulted when new courses of instruction are to be instituted; the same principle holds with regard to the purchase of books and apparatus; rules and regulations are to be executed by him; he is to see that instruction and discipline are faithfully carried out; he should be consulted also with regard to the development of optional and special courses and changes in the order of exercises.<sup>4</sup>

When the reading of the report was concluded, Mr. McIntyre moved that it be accepted, but Mr. Bishop objected. He hoped the report would not be accepted. "I hope," he said, "the motion to accept it will not be seconded. I hope the President will have common sense enough to withdraw it and strike out all that bundle of nonsense about the government of the University. I hope it never will be printed. I hope the Executive Committee will never send it to Lansing, for God knows this institution had sunk low enough three years ago by the production of such nonsense, and we had to contend against it at Lansing in getting a remittance of our interest. We don't want to contend with such difficulties any more. The present Board of Regents have worked hard enough, heaven knows, to kick a little life into the institution, and I don't want to see it all destroyed by such contemptible twaddle as that. It is just such clap-trap that the public are compelled to stay and listen to every year at commencement seasons. In mercy to yourself [to President Tappan] and to us, take back that bundle of nonsense and strike out all about the government of

<sup>4</sup>Detroit *Free Press*, Sept. 13, 1860.



the University. The LL.D. sticks out on every page and every line. Doctor of Civil Laws, and write such stuff as that! It's a bundle of ridiculous absurdities that belittles the University that has for a President a man that can't produce more sensible ideas. I know I am using plain language. I am calling things by their right names; and I hope the reporters will get down all I say, and just as I say it. I never have been reported as I have spoken, but I want to be now. Doctor Tappan has managed to have a lot of pet students brought in here to report just such remarks as he might choose to dictate and to puff and laud him with their sickly praise. I want to see these proceedings correctly reported. And I don't want to sit here year after year trying to counteract the effect of these nonsensical notions. Now for your own sake [to Dr. Tappan] and ours, take back that ridiculous bundle and let a little sense come into this report. Don't let it be published to the world that the students of this University have for a teacher a man that professes to believe such notions. I hope they are not taught here, for God forbid that I should ever be required to sign a diploma for a student that don't know more common sense than is contained in that report. Take it back, I say."

The vote was taken on the motion to accept, which prevailed by an emphatic aye from all the Regents except Mr. Bishop, who voted no.<sup>5</sup>

Though it had been the custom of this Board to send the President's report entire to the Superintendent of Public Instruction as an appendix to the Regent's report, this report was emasculated and only an abstract of it sent in. The Superintendent of Public Instruction notified Dr. Tappan of what had been done and Dr. Tappan inquired about it of Mr. McIntyre but got no satisfaction. When the next meeting came around they approved of the Regents' Report with only the abstract of the President's Report appended.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup>Tappan, *Review of his Connection with the University of Michigan*, 42.

At the December meeting, 1860, the rules came up again. Mr. Parsons reported a code which had been revised in some respects but contained the ten committees that had been embodied in the code that was supposed to have been adopted in March, 1859. The discussion was marked by several severe passages between the President and Regent Bishop.<sup>7</sup> Dr. Tappan proposed as a compromise that seven of the committees be declared legislative, whose duty it should be to visit, inspect and report; that, of the remaining three, the one on finance be left entirely in the hands of the Regents; and that the President be placed at the head of the Executive and Library committees. This proposition was rejected, Regents Brown, Ferry, and McIntyre voting for it and Regents Baxter, Parsons, Spaulding, Whiting, and Bishop voting against it. The code as reported by the Committee was then adopted as a whole and 5,000 copies ordered printed.<sup>8</sup> In the midst of the proceedings, Regent Ferry proposed that the differences between the Regents and the President be submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. This suggestion was warmly supported by the President and Mr. Ferry, but failed to receive the support of the majority of the Board.<sup>9</sup>

With the code of December, 1860, the Board reached its highest point in the making of rules and regulations. Rumors that Dr. Tappan was about to resign found their way into the papers.<sup>10</sup> The friends of the President became active. The legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State supporting Tappan's position soon appeared in print,<sup>11</sup> as did also letters of Chancellor Farnsworth and other prominent men of the State.<sup>12</sup> Articles and editorials appeared in Tappan's defense.<sup>13</sup> The theory of executive power was thoroughly discussed, the usages in regard to that matter in other institutions stated,

<sup>7</sup>*Detroit Free Press*, Dec. 21, 1860.

<sup>8</sup>*Detroit Daily Tribune*, Feb. 28, 1861.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1860.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, Jan. 8, 1861.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, Feb. 9, 1861.

<sup>12</sup>*Detroit Free Press*, Dec. 20, 1860.

<sup>13</sup>*Detroit Daily Tribune*, Jan. 9, 31, 1861.



and the President's willingness to compromise on the issue set forth.<sup>14</sup> Even the students held a meeting and passed resolutions supporting the head of the institution and recommending that one-third of the Regents be elected every second year.<sup>15</sup> Many citizens spoke to the President or wrote to him urging him to preserve patience and not leave his post. It was the common thing to call his attention to the fact that at the next election the Regents would change.<sup>16</sup>

Ultimately a meeting of citizens was held in the Michigan Exchange in Detroit at which the policy of the Regents was condemned and a committee appointed to prepare a bill to restore power to the President. All the friends of the University were requested by this meeting to urge the bill upon the Legislature.<sup>17</sup> This was regarded by many who were genuine friends of the University as being a dangerous remedy. A correspondent from Lansing tried to dispense even-handed justice, but condemned the movement to bring the issue before the Legislature. The measure contemplated stripping the Regents of their power and handing things over to one man, thus setting up one-man power. Not only that, but the measure was loaded with side issues like providing for the establishment of a chair of homeopathy in the University. A strong lobby was gathering for each side, and the writer believed that the resort to the Legislature would prove disastrous, however it should result. Rather let the question be arbitrated by the Supreme Court or a half-dozen disinterested friends of the University.<sup>18</sup>

In the course of affairs, a defense of the Board appeared over the signature of "Bracton", sounding suspiciously like Bishop: The Board had straightened out the finances of the institution, paying off over \$7,000 in old debts; the rule held that men of literary merit are not good business men; the

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, Jan. 31, 1861.

<sup>15</sup>*Detroit Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 19, 1861.

<sup>16</sup>Tappan, *Review of his Connection with the University of Michigan*, 42.

<sup>17</sup>*Detroit Daily Tribune*, Jan. 28, 1861.

<sup>18</sup>*Detroit Free Press*, Feb. 9, 1861.

Regents had found it absolutely necessary to attend to the business affairs of the University; so far as the rules were concerned, the first officer of a great institution had enough to do without the petty details of administration. The suspicion that Bishop was back of this defense is strengthened by the fact that it gave little credit to the faculties, the President, and the other members of the Board. The language is like that of stenographic reports. For example, as to the whole matter, "a quarrel between the tiger and the lamb does not truly illustrate the subject."<sup>10</sup>

The threatened legislation drew the University Senate into the conflict. That body met Feb. 9, 1861, to consider the bill. It turned out that it had been drafted by a Mr. E. C. Seaman of Ann Arbor, without consultation with anyone connected with the President, though the latter under some misapprehension of its provisions gave it his approbation. In the course of the discussion he said that he had not deemed the bill perfect but he had supposed when it got into the Legislature it would fall into the hands of legal gentlemen who would make it so. There were several principles in the bill which he deemed essential to the well being of the University. For instance, no laws or regulations should be made without concurrence of the faculties, and the appointive power should rest with the University Senate. The Regents were not competent to buy apparatus for the observatory and laboratory and to take care of the grounds. The Regents, according to the President, should not look upon the professors as "employees". The Senate is and should be *The University*. He would not stay as a mere employe, nor would any other man who was fit to fill the position. A number of the members of the faculty also spoke both before and after the President. Prof. Winchell expressed himself in a conciliatory spirit but opposed inviting interference by the Legislature. He thought that the Senate could

<sup>10</sup>Detroit *Daily Tribune*, Feb. 4, 8, 13, 1861.

better use its influence with the Regents to secure the object which the President desired. Prof. Douglass rather favored legislation but wanted something better than the proposed bill. Prof. Palmer thought the present bill opposed to the Constitution in that it took from the Regents the control over expenditure. Prof. White would not ask for prejudicial legislation: he believed that the Regents would grant proper concessions to the President. Prof. Campbell of the Law Department spoke at length taking the position that differences between the Regents and the President should be settled by the judiciary and not by the Legislature. Prof. Wood said that if any legislation were secured at that time it would be under the influence of parties and that the defeated party would wait its time and reverse what had been done. Prof. Palmer added that he believed that if the faculty had been united they could have secured almost any reasonable action from the Regents. He believed that as a body they were honest. When the vote was finally taken the Senate voted unanimously that it was inexpedient to ask for legislation. Most of the faculty feared legislation from any point of view as affording opportunity for homeopathy and the woman question to come up.<sup>20</sup>

Prof. Wood then offered a resolution that a committee of three, to be composed of one from each faculty, be appointed to consider difficulties between the President and the Regents and to recommend some mode of adjustment. The resolution was adopted and Professors White, Ford, and Cooley were appointed.

At the next meeting of the University Senate, February 12, 1861, the above mentioned committee recommended that the Senate present the following request to the Regents:

"The Senate of the University of Michigan, having by unanimous resolution declared their belief that any legislation with respect to the affairs of the University at the present time is inexpedient, and relying with confidence on none being had,

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid*, Feb. 13, 1861.

respectfully request the Board of Regents, as a measure of conciliation and harmony, to allow the Senate a representation on the committees of the Board as follows:

"On the Executive Committee by placing at its head the President of the Senate and of the University.

"On the Library Committee, by so constituting it that it shall be a joint committee of Regents and Senate, composed of the President and Librarian, one member from each of the three Faculties, to be selected by the Faculties respectively, and such number from the Board of Regents as they may judge proper.

"The other committees of the Board, which the Senate understand to be legislative in their character, the Senate ask no representation in.

"The Senate make this request in no captious spirit, but with a view to subserve, they believe, the best interests of the University. They hope they possess the confidence of the Board to that degree that, even if they be thought in this request to have overstepped the bounds of duty or propriety, the Board will not impute to them other motives than those of utmost good will to the members of the Board, and of devotion to the institution whose prosperity they have so much at heart. And they hope and believe that the Board will receive and consider their request in the same spirit of conciliation in which it is made."

On motion of Professor Wood, the report was accepted.<sup>21</sup>

When the bill which had been drafted by certain of Tappan's friends got before the Legislature some of the Regents were present as well as some of the advocates of the measure and an agreement was worked out, in conjunction with some of the leading men of the Legislature, which, nominally at least, should give Tappan what he had demanded. Pursuant to carrying out this plan and that of the University Senate the Board at its March meeting, 1861, amended its rules so as to

<sup>21</sup>Detroit *Free Press*, Feb. 15, 1861.

place the President on the Executive Committee and on the Library Committee in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.<sup>22</sup> This action introduced general good feeling, and it looked as if the matter were settled.

The largest factor in the controversy over the rules was Levi Bishop. He had his own ideas how the University should be conducted and he was stubborn and abusive in carrying them out. We have had one good sample of his behavior in the tirade on the President's report. We get another in a letter which he wrote to Dr. Tappan in January, 1861, with reference to the payment of student dues: claiming that from eighty to a hundred students had not paid their fees, he said, "This resulted from your failure and neglect to perform your duty . . . ." "I wish to know, Sir, why this duty is not attended to and performed." "To my mind it is exceedingly strange, that an officer who is constantly complaining that his powers and duties are taken from him and abridged, should constantly, and I feel compelled to believe wilfully, neglect a most important duty, with which he is charged." He then threatened that any losses due to such delinquency would be deducted from the salary of the officer or Professor who was responsible for it.<sup>23</sup> It would seem as if such evidence of malice would have disgusted and antagonized the Board, but Bishop's force and persistence have to be taken into account.

Tappan, on his part, did not help the situation. He made little effort to get the good will of the Regents. He records how, when McIntyre said on one occasion that, if he would let the matter in hand rest, his wishes would no doubt be realized in the course of time, he replied that he was not in the position of one asking personal favors.<sup>24</sup> In the face of such an attitude, the lofty ideas of ethical training expressed in his report of 1860 could hardly be expected to make an impression on the Board. Furthermore in his relation to the Faculties he

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid*, Mar. 30, 1861; see also *Proceedings of the Board of Regents, 1837-1864*, 955.

<sup>23</sup>*Detroit Daily Tribune*, Feb. 14, 1861.

<sup>24</sup>Tappan, *Review of his Connection with the University of Michigan*, 43.

was not considerate. It is noteworthy that he did not mention the University Senate in his account of the settlement of the conflict. He simply said: "The compromise proposed by the President was to be accepted by the Regents, and legislative proceedings were to be discontinued."<sup>25</sup> This was hardly enough, when the Senate had saved him from an irretrievable blunder. At the same time, how naive his political judgment was, is shown by the legislative fate of the bill in which he expressed confidence. In the House, after it had been abandoned by its parents, everything was struck out of it except the title. Then another bill providing for the establishment of a School of Homeopathy was substituted. Finally the title was changed to suit the new subject matter.<sup>26</sup> At this point nothing whatever remained of the original bill but its place on the legislative calendar. A few days later the bill as thus amended came up in the Senate and was debated wholly on the ground of the merits of homeopathy,<sup>27</sup> over which the leaders of that body held a Roman holiday. It finally came to the third reading and was lost in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 12.<sup>28</sup> Thus it disappeared unhonored and unsung, justifying the predictions of its critics. When stirred by personal antagonism, Tappan was utterly blind to political consequences.

The Board was, as we have seen, frequently divided even on the question of the rules. In the meeting of December, 1860, when the code was passed that caused the trouble, Brown, Ferry, and McIntyre voted for the President's compromise.<sup>29</sup> Six months earlier Parsons had presented a resolution, evidently in committee of the whole, making the President a member of the Executive Committee, and it was carried unanimously.<sup>30</sup> At the same meeting Parsons had stated that

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>26</sup>*Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1861, p. 1287.

<sup>27</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, 1861, pp. 987-992.

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1071.

<sup>29</sup>*Detroit Free Press*, Dec. 21, 1860.

<sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*, June 28, 1860.

the Regents, "with perhaps one exception," had great respect for the President's views and would frequently if not always take his advice even against their own judgment.<sup>31</sup> The thing that turned them most decidedly against him was that part of the report given at the September meeting in 1860 which attempted to set forth a theory of the President's relation to the Regents and the University as a whole. The previous meeting seemed very favorable to him, but the following meeting took the action which caused the break.

It is impossible to read this material and believe that the Board was in a conspiracy against the President. The fact was that conditions in the University were far from ideal, and something needed to be done; but, having little experience in that field, having no educational policy and no personal predominance, the members of the Board were left the ignoble part of taking sides and meddling in little things. Any minor business laxness, or failure to hold a tight rein over the students, bulked large in their eyes. At the same time they were battered incessantly by Bishop, who knew what he wanted; they were treated unsympathetically by Tappan; and they were approached by factions on the faculties. The result was inevitable.

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<sup>31</sup>Detroit *Tribune*, June 27, 1860.

(To be continued)



## JESUIT INFLUENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICHIGAN

BY CATHERINE FRANCES BABBITT

NILES

*Ind. mission*

MY article is confined principally to short sketches of a few among the many missionaries who labored in the State of Michigan and around the Great Lakes in the seventeenth Century. They were the first white men to bring to this wilderness the light of the Gospel. They came, not only to teach religion, but to improve the lives of an uncivilized race and to discover new territory for the increasing tide of a more enlightened people who were to come afterwards. The many privations and untold sufferings and deaths of the Jesuit Fathers who claimed France for their native land forms one of the most glorious chapters in our local history; few records, if any, of the human race, will be found more sublime.

They entered a territory unknown to civilized man, where the dangers of the undertaking were enormous, in some respects exceeding in magnitude those of similar enterprises in all history. They were among the first missionary explorers of nearly all of North and South America, and named many of our lakes and rivers.

They penetrated virgin forests, braved perilous streams, and climbed the roughest mountains. "Not a cape was turned, a river entered, nor a lake discovered, in this section of the country but a Jesuit led the way."

The cross was planted in the west on the soil of Michigan in 1641 when these missionaries first announced the Gospel to the Ojibways at Sault Ste. Marie, which name was given that place by Fathers Raymbault and Jogues, who were selected by their Superiors to make the expedition. In those days Quebec was the headquarters of the Jesuits in North America. After

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<sup>1</sup>Read at a meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, at Benton Harbor, June 4, 1925.



a voyage of seventeen days they reached the Falls, where Father Jogues addressed in the Indian language an assembly of 2,000 souls, and remained for a time; thus they were the first white missionaries, if not indeed the first white men, to step upon the shores of Lake Superior. The Indians urged them earnestly to remain among them, but owing to the scarcity of priests at that time the establishment of a permanent mission was impracticable. After planting the cross they promised an early return and made their way back to the Georgian Bay, their temporary outpost from headquarters in Quebec, to announce the good news of the founding of a new mission, and to prepare for further development there.

But Raymbault who was in a dying condition from hunger and exposure, suffered much on the trip to the Georgian Bay, and Jogues had to continue on to Quebec with him in the hope of saving his life. After much suffering they reached Quebec, one thousand miles away, in safety, and there the weakened Raymbault breathed his last, in 1642. He was the first Jesuit to die in Canada, and was buried by the side of Champlain.

On his return journey to the missions, Jogues was taken prisoner by the Mohawks and put to death with all the horrors of Indian cruelty. His burial spot at beautiful Aureisville, New York, forty miles from Albany, is visited by thousands of people in the summer time. Father Isaac Jogues was born at Orleans, France, January 10, 1607, of royal blood, and was educated in Paris. He was among the first Jesuit Missionaries in North America to die for his religion.<sup>2</sup>

In 1659 at the entreaties of the Algonquins, nearly twenty years after Fathers Raymbault and Jogues disappeared, Father Ménard was sent to Michigan. He was a priest of the same order, and a survivor of the Huron Missions which had done so much toward blazing the trail for civilization in North America. His hair was white with age and his face scarred

<sup>2</sup>At least one, (Bro. Goupil) if not more, was martyred before Fr. Jogues. See Spaulding *Jesuits in North America*.

with the wounds he too had received at the hands of the savages. He founded a mission near Keweenaw, on Lake Superior, and in the year 1661 he lost his life in an attempt to reach the Indians dwelling near the Noquet Islands in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The news of his death only quickened the zeal of Father Claude Jean Allouez, called, in history, the "Francis Xavier of the American Missions," who four years later took up the labors of Father Ménard, and in all the country around the Great Lakes, where he preached for thirty-two years, to twenty different tribes, he baptized more than 10,000 souls. He founded St. Francis Xavier's Mission at Green Bay, established a mission at La Pointe where there were eight hundred inhabitants, and dedicated it to the Holy Ghost. He founded also a mission at De Pere on Fox River.

During this early period there were no boundary lines as today and the history of the early development of Michigan is closely interwoven with that territory which is now Wisconsin, and the islands around the northern peninsula, as well as northern Illinois and territory immediately adjoining. Jesuits worked from tribe to tribe, establishing temporary missions in the less populated sections and more permanent ones at points of greater assemblage. Much of the information of their early experiences and work among the savages is gained from papers and records preserved after many hardships and forwarded to their Superiors in Quebec.

In recognition of his ability, Father Allouez was appointed Vicar General. In 1668 he was joined by Fathers Dablon and Marquette and together they re-established the mission of St. Mary's at Sault Ste. Marie, first founded by Fathers Raymbault and Jogues. It was the oldest European settlement within the present limits of Michigan but had deteriorated during the shifting and turbulent conditions existing at that time, for the scarcity of missionaries and the great work to be done required that they keep on the move almost constantly, leaving

some of the missions to care for themselves while others were being established in new territory.

For succeeding years the illustrious three, Fathers Allouez, Dablon, and Marquette, were employed in evangelizing the vast regions that extended from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior and inland to adjoining tribes in northern Michigan, southern Michigan, and northern Illinois. St. Mary's, Michilimackinac,<sup>3</sup> and Green Bay were the centers of these missions, which afterwards became permanent, and the traveler who stops at one of the rising towns of the northern Mississippi, even today, will hear the priest address his congregation alternately in French, English and some Indian dialect. From such historical facts it would seem to be proven that these men fulfilled the mission they were ordained for, through their vow of obedience as well as the commandment of God, when He said, "Go forth and teach all nations."

After several years, De Pere, a mission post, was made the center of Father Allouez' work until the news came that Marquette had succumbed to the labor entailed by his journey down the Mississippi and had died after attempting to inaugurate a mission among the Illinois Indians. The Superior of the mission decided a successor was needed no less zealous than Marquette, and Allouez was ordered to the front.

On the 18th of March of that year, which was the eve of St. Joseph, Allouez found himself on the shores of Lake Michigan at the mouth of a small stream, and, because of the time, named it the St. Joseph River, where afterwards on its bank, St. Joseph Mission Chapel was founded. Here the great leader passed the remaining years of his life among the Miamis, where on the night of August 27th or 28th in 1689 he died, at the age of sixty-seven years. His work had carried him far and wide from his mission on the St. Joseph laboring among the Indians for many miles around. For more than 225 years the final resting place of this renowned man, on a bluff overlooking the

<sup>3</sup>At that time *Michilimackinac* meant St. Ignace and the surrounding country.

beautiful and picturesque St. Joseph River, and what is now known as Niles, Michigan, had been marked by a succession of rude wooden crosses, the last of which in 1918 was replaced by a granite mission cross, standing more than ten feet high, erected by citizens of Niles through the interest taken by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

To fight the battle of the cross, Christ's chosen ones are sent,  
Good soldiers and great victors, a noble armament.  
Faith is the shield they carry, and the two edged sword they bear  
Is God's strongest, mightiest weapon, and they call it love and prayer.

Father Claude Jean Allouez, S. J., was born in France in 1622 and is said in history to be one of the earliest explorers and missionaries in the northwestern part of our country. He reached America in 1658; spent some time at the Algonquin Missions on the St. Lawrence River where he became a perfect master of the Algonquin tongue and gained some knowledge also of Iroquois.

Following his death at St. Joseph Mission Chapel, Allouez was succeeded by Father James Gravier and Father Avenau. The remembrance of the great missionary, Father Allouez, is not likely to fade from the minds of the people of that part of the world. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has built a monument to the memory of this great missionary on the sloping river bank, close to the old house and chapel which he occupied. It is a huge granite boulder resting on a pedestal of native limestone; and a bronze tablet records the fact that, "Near this spot stood the chapel of St. Francis Xavier, built by Father Allouez in 1671-72 as the center of his work in christianizing the Indians of Wisconsin. This memorial tablet was erected by the citizens of De Pere and unveiled by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, September 6, 1899."

On May 17, 1673, Marquette having organized an expedition at St. Ignace, Michigan, with Joliet, a French trader, and seven other Frenchmen for his companions, they set out in

two birch bark canoes which could only hug the shore, on a voyage of discovery. Having embarked on the broad Wisconsin and gliding down its current amid vine-clad isles and by wooded shores, after seven days they reached the "Great River"—the river of the "Immaculate Conception" as Marquette called it, now the Mississippi. Onward they floated between the wide plains of Illinois and Iowa until the 25th of June, when Marquette and Joliet disembarked for a time near the mouth of the Des Moines River. They were thus the first white men who trod the soil of Iowa. Here dwelt the Illinois, a dignified and hospitable race whom Marquette had long desired to see.

Their chief, inferring the character of the missionaries from their attire, came forth to welcome them. What his greeting may have been is beautifully given in Longfellow's "Hiawatha":

From the farthest realms of morning  
Came the Black-Robe Chief, the Prophet,  
He, the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,  
With his guides and his companions.

Then the joyous Hiawatha  
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:  
"Beautiful is the Sun, O strangers,  
When you come so far to see us!  
All our town in peace awaits you,  
All our doors stand open for you;  
You shall enter all our wigwams,  
For the heart's right hand we give you.

Marquette remained here for six days to preach the gospel. The Indians besought him to remain longer, but as he could not then do so, he promised a return. They furnished him with provisions for his journey, and a calumet, which was known as the pipe of peace, for his defense. Having re-embarked, the voyagers went onward past the Missouri, the Kaskaskia, the Ohio, the St. Francis and the Arkansas rivers, until they

reached Arkansas, where they found that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

De Soto earlier had crossed the Mississippi Valley near the broad river mouth; but it was Marquette, who, having equipped himself with Indian lore, in addition to such scientific knowledge as he could acquire, actually explored and made known to the world the real course of the Mississippi.

Marquette's work at these points opened the way to further missions. On July 17 of the same year, he began to ascend the river, and after a voyage of 2,767 miles, he reached his mission at Green Bay, September 16, 1673. The results of this expedition were to affect the destinies of nations. The triumph of the age was complete. The whole valley of the Mississippi, the richest, most fertile and accessible territory of the New World, was thrown open to France, and it also revealed to the world the fact that the St. Lawrence could communicate with the Gulf of Mexico through the inland. Joliet proceeded to Canada to convey the news, while the humble and saintly Marquette remained at the Mission to recruit his shattered health and to review his labors among the Indians.

It was in a small town (also an important French trading post) that Father Marquette founded his first mission, which he named St. Ignace, in honor of the founder of his order, Ignatius Loyola. The terrible fate of his predecessors, Jogues and Goupil,<sup>4</sup> twenty years before, did not deter him but made him all the more anxious to teach Christianity, or die. He believed he was sent as one who must teach all nations, and valued any knowledge that might help him to this end, for every Jesuit was a student of both nature and of literature. Father Marquette's labors for two years were principally confined to the missions of St. Francis Xavier on Green Bay, St. Francis on the Fox River, and De Pere, a missionary center

<sup>4</sup>René Goupil was Jogues' companion, sent out on missionary work, and was murdered by the Indians; his mangled body was thrown into the river, where it was discovered next morning by Jogues. Parts of his bones were gathered and kept by Jogues in memory of this martyrdom.

where he spent several months trying to regain his health. He realized well the stupendous importance of what he had done for France and the world, but his business was with souls, and in the Fall of 1674 orders reached him to go to the Illinois. Though still feeble, he joyfully departed and after much suffering arrived at the Indian town of Kaskaskia.

Father Marquette had remarkable talent for languages and spoke with fluency at least six different Indian dialects. For several days he went from wigwam to wigwam instructing, and at length spoke to all assembled in public. His auditors listened with attention to the pale and wasted missionary, whose heart was burning to make them know and love Jesus Christ. The seed fell on good ground; the Mission of the Immaculate Conception was founded—Marquette's work was done.

Feeling that his days were numbered and hoping to reach the Jesuit station at Michilimackinac, he once more bent his course northward, but on the borders of a small stream (that now bears his name) flowing into Lake Michigan, he was obliged to pause. His companions laid him upon the shore and stretched some birch bark upon poles above him; there he died on Saturday, May 18, 1675, thanking the Divine Master for the privilege of dying in the wilderness, a missionary of Jesus Christ. His body was buried on the bank of the river.

And when fierce storms the Lake provoke,  
And angry waves dash high,  
The boatmen still his aid invoke,  
As of a spirit nigh.

One year later his remains were disinterred and carried to the Mission Chapel of St. Ignace, where they were buried in the center of the little church which he founded. Afterwards, in 1706, the church was destroyed by fire and the place abandoned. In September 1877 his grave was discovered by Rev. Edward Jacker, then the Pastor at St. Ignace. In 1882



a monument was erected over this spot by the citizens of that place.

Father Marquette was born at Laon, France, June 1, 1637, and died at the age of 39. He had been a missionary and explorer for ten years. The name of Marquette will ever be venerated in America. There is a city, a county, a river, a township and several villages in Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska named for him. His Jesuit brethren of the twentieth century have built a Marquette University in Milwaukee, which rejoices in the possession of some of the relics that were given to it when the grave was opened at St. Ignace, and although Marquette never descended the Mississippi as far as New Orleans, the Jesuits of that city thought they could do no better than imitate their brethren of Milwaukee in giving the same name to their own great educational establishment. But perhaps the most curious illustration of this popular desire to commemorate the glory of the illustrious discoverer is given by one of the great railway systems of Michigan, the "Pere Marquette." A fine statue may be seen at Mackinac Island of the great explorer, erected by people who resort there in the summer, a replica of the one that stands in the Capitol at Washington. The vestments worn by Father Marquette during divine service at the altar are among the treasures of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana.

579 Although not of the Jesuit Order, we find in American missionary fields men who are worthy of note, in the development of Michigan, beginning with Father Stephen T. Badin, who was the first priest ordained within the limits of the original thirteen States. He was born at Orleans, France, on July 17, 1768, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21, 1853. After completing his education in Paris in 1791 he sailed for the American Missions and was ordained in 1793 by Bishop Carroll of Baltimore.

Spending much time in the Michigan missions, he was in 1830 given charge of the Potawatomi Indians on the St. Joseph



River and had also been given charge of the Indians in the Village at Pokagon where he was eminently successful.<sup>5</sup> The Indians of this section showed a decided preference for the Black-Robes (as they called the priests), especially as the Black-Robes were almost to a man Frenchmen, and the Frenchmen, as we know, have ever evinced beyond all other nationalities, a peculiar fitness for winning and retaining the savage good will.

In 1841 Father Badin conveyed to the Rev. Edwin Sorin, founder of the Notre Dame University, a piece of property on which the first building of the great University now stands, and in the chapel of which his body is buried. He was an able and fluent writer and established many churches and schools.

Father Baraga, afterwards Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, succeeded Father Badin and took charge of all the Indian missions in Michigan, which numbered several thousand souls. Bishop Baraga has published several works in the Indian dialects, such as catechisms, prayer books, bible history, etc., which form an admirable collection for the instruction and edification of that interesting portion of his flock. At the American Catholic Missionary Congress held in Boston in the fall of 1913, it was reported by a representative of the Indian missions, Rev. Father Huges, that out of three hundred thousand Indians (of whom one-third were Catholics), \$130,000.00 had been given by them to the support of the missions.

Father Richard was one of the most laborious and devoted missionaries in this part of the country. He established at Detroit the first printing press in this part of the United States and published the first paper, called the "Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer," and in 1823 he was sent to Congress to represent the interests of Michigan Territory.

It may be of interest to say, that while La Salle<sup>6</sup> was not a

<sup>5</sup>He succeeded the Rev. Isaac McCoy about 1830, who was a Baptist minister.

<sup>6</sup>La Salle was born at Rouen, France, Nov. 22, 1643—died in what is now Texas, March 20, 1687.

Jesuit missionary, yet he had been educated in a Jesuit novitiate and figured conspicuously in the early history of what is now the State of Michigan. Brilliant, restless, daring, fond of adventure and not considering his disposition fitted for the priesthood, he chose rather a life of exploration. It was by his journey by way of the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi that he opened the West to missionary effort.

The seed implanted by the saintly Allouez and encouraged years later by Fathers Badin, De Saille and Petit, were carefully nursed by their successors, who had the happiness of seeing it grow into a great tree whose branches today give shelter to tens of thousands of ardent believers. Their cherished flock, the Indians, have long since crossed the Mississippi, exiles from the graves of their fathers, yet the virtues and memory of these good Black-Robes live in the hearts of the people.

OLD FURNITURE  
IN THE FORD COLLECTIONS AT DEARBORN

BY HENRY A. HAIGH

DETROIT

VERY few things which are cherished for their antiquity arouse a greater interest than old furniture, specially that of our Colonial and English ancestors. Anything that is old is usually interesting, and if it was connected with the lives or ministered to the comfort of those from whom we have descended, it seems specially precious.

The Romans had a saying, referred to by Erasmus, that "Great reverence is due to all things which are old." The mere fact that they have been preserved shows that they were cherished and were probably good. To revere them now, and to value them and study them, brings us back to the best that has passed and broadens and enriches our lives.

Furniture may be defined as the fittings needed to adapt buildings for use. This is a broad definition and includes all movable articles connected with structures, especially human habitations. There may have been furniture before there were buildings. Something analogous to chairs or seats to sit upon very likely were used while men still lived in caves or under ledges or in the open. But from the time that prehistoric man came down from the trees and lived upon the land he had to have some sort of habitation and some sort of crude furniture in order to be comfortable or even to exist.

Of course man's first great need was for some weapon with which to fight and to help in capturing food; but having procured the weapon and the habitation the question of furnishing the latter for use and comfort became paramount; and from that day to this—through all the countless ages that mankind has dwelt upon this planet—this question has continued most important.

There seems little doubt that next to food, shelter, and the continuation of the race, the greatest interest and greatest inspiration of the human race has been the home and the weapons to defend it and the furniture to make it habitable. It may be that from the first the ladies had to give attention to the interesting question of personal ornamentation and a little later to the absorbing question of bodily raiment—scanty though it may have been—while the men were out finding food or fighting enemies. But from the time that the home was made secure, the exacting and continuing domestic question has been the fitting or furnishing of that home for use, comfort, convenience and beauty.

Probably no other domestic activity has been the means of more inspired progress toward human contentment and culture than that of finding, defending, fitting and furnishing the family home. Once the passion for home life seized the human mind the desire and necessity of furnishing the home for comfort and convenience lead not only to craftsmanship and artistry but to contentment and culture and all the blessings of settled abode.

And so it seems that in attempting to set forth here something about the interesting specimens of old furniture in Mr. Ford's Collections at Dearborn we have in hand a subject of wide and honorable import.

Of very ancient furniture Egypt seems to have provided the finest and most numerous specimens. Many of them more than five thousand years old, preserved often in almost perfect condition, may be seen in the collections at Cairo and in the British Museum. Chairs and caskets of gold and articles of carved ivory, some with settings of precious stones and priceless jewels have recently been unearthed, as we have all learned, in the wonderful tomb of King Tut-Ank-ahman near Luxor on the Nile which after over 4,000 years of slumber look nearly like new. Other relics from the nearby tombs of

older Egyptian Pharaohs show wonderfully beautiful and priceless furniture.

Recent excavations of the buried city of Nineveh have disclosed sculptured representations of Assyrian furniture of exquisite beauty antedating early Egyptian civilization but believed to be of still earlier Egyptian origin in style and character.

Greek furniture as shown in sculptures, specially those of the Parthenon Frieze, now in the British Museum, indicates Egyptian origin in style, and Roman furniture of the earlier periods was largely the work of Greek artists, though by the time of the Empire Rome had developed styles of its own in furniture as in architecture.

The Renaissance, or general awakening from the so-called "dark-ages" following the fall of Rome, and which began largely by the revival of the plastic and graphic arts in Italy in the 14th century, had a marked effect, not only in art, architecture and science, but in the styles and character of furniture.

Distinctive styles were developed in Italy and were followed with variations in France and England, the effect reaching America slightly before the Revolution. Here the Colonial period so-called, developed a very creditable style in architecture and quite distinct styles in household furniture. The latter were largely adaptations from the old English and to some extent from the French, but acquired in time sufficient originality to justify the name.

There must have been much good taste and considerable originality in the early American period, as well as keen appreciation of quality, for the result was a sort of inflorescence of the cabinet maker's art in America, the fruitage of which is in part our modern commercialized, standardized mass-production and distribution of furniture of very good quality and design; notably illustrated right in our own State by the

enormous output of very creditable and serviceable furniture at the city of Grand Rapids.

Progressive forms of furniture probably began with the shapely piece of stone or block of wood used as a seat, developing into the stool, bench, chair, couch and bedstead. Then followed the shelf, table, chest, cabinet, bureau and all the myriad forms of furniture which modern ingenuity has developed. The stool by being lengthened became the bench, and the bench by adding a back became the settee, a very useful article which Goldsmith referred to as being—"For whispering lovers made"—though the high back was also valued for avoiding cold draughts from behind, as the settee usually faced the blazing open fire.

Likewise the stool by adding a support for the back became the chair, the chair by being lengthened became the couch and the couch by being broadened became the bedstead with all its variations.

A similar evolution may be traced in musical instruments. Thus the "Pipes of Pan" may have developed the fife, the fife the flute, the flute the horn and the horn the organ. Or the harp (the earliest stringed instrument) may have developed the harpsichord, harpsichord the spinet, and the spinet the piano, and so on.

The "Ark of the Covenant," the most noted piece of furniture of the ancient Jews, in which they kept the tables of stone, most likely served as a sort of pattern for the innumerable other kinds of containers since developed and put to world-wide use,—the chests, caskets, cabinets, bureaus, lowboys, highboys and dressing cases of modern like.

Sometimes the varying devices were put to duplicate services, as for instance—

"The chest contrived a double debt to pay,  
A bed at night a chest of drawers by day."

In the Ford Collections at Dearborn, aside from the fine and numerous line of musical instruments, some of which are

shown in the accompanying cuts, the most numerous objects of old furniture are chairs, tables, couches, bedsteads, chests, cabinets and clocks. There are a great variety of other things, some of great historic merit. Many of the finest specimens, specially those of old carved mahogany, and at the present time packed away so closely that it has been difficult to get out specimens for illustration. Many of the finest pieces are absolutely inaccessible. I greatly regret this and hope to procure pictures later.

But the following cuts will give an idea, if only in merest outline, of what the Collection at present contains in this line.

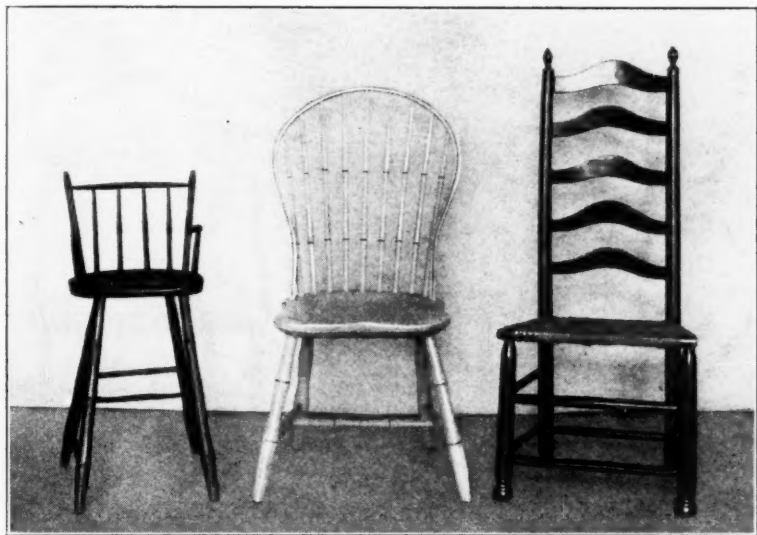
The underwritings for the pictures are the work of Mr. H. M. Cordell, the curator of the Museum, whose careful study of the subjects shown makes his memoranda dependable.



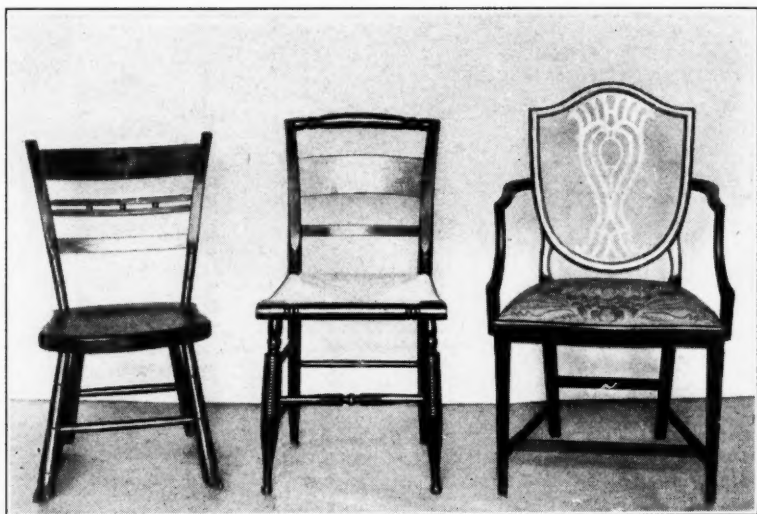


A "Corner Chair" of 1750-60. This was a favored style at that date and earlier.

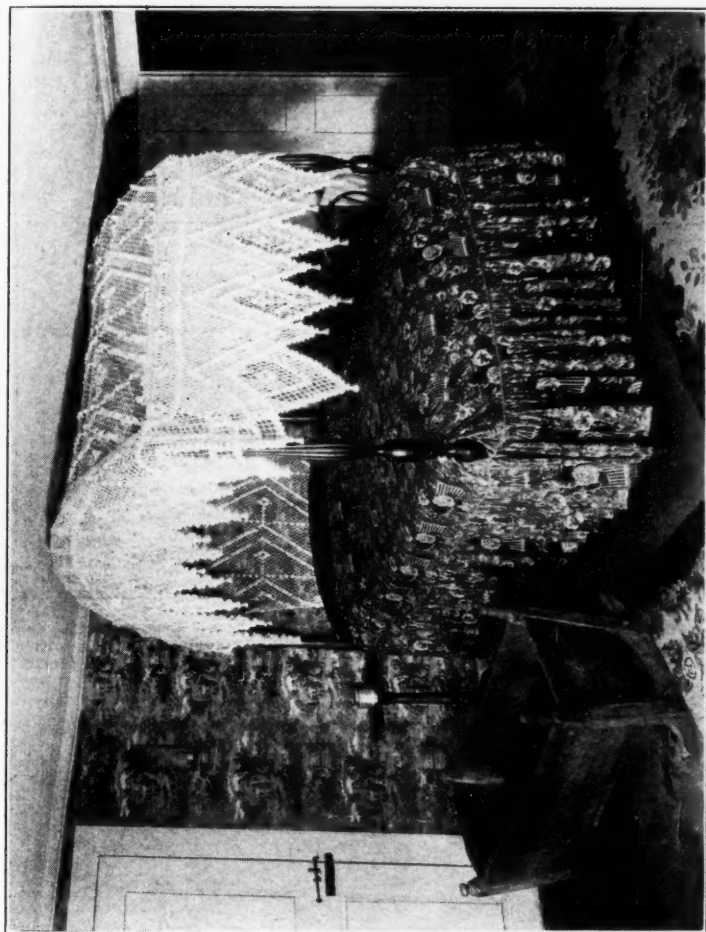
A Windsor Desk, or Writing Chair, which dates about 1765. A chair like this belonged to Thomas Jefferson and on it he probably drafted the Declaration.



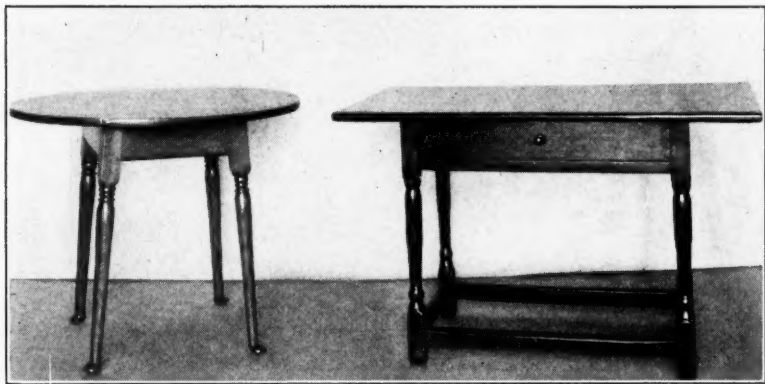
Three interesting chairs of the last half of the eighteenth century. The first is a baby's high-chair of 1770; the second a Windsor, round-backed, of a style popular about 1780. The third is the much-used ladder-backed chair of mid-eighteenth century, although this construction dates very much earlier.



Three chairs of the last of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth centuries. At the right is a graceful example of Heppelwhite's designing, of the period of about 1790 or 1785. At the left are two chairs of the Empire period, 1810-20. This form was particularly favored and lasted for a number of years.



The "Washington Room" in the Wayside Inn, showing the four-poster bed with its bowed tester, over which is thrown a lace canopy. Over the bed is an impressive coverlet of glazed chintz.

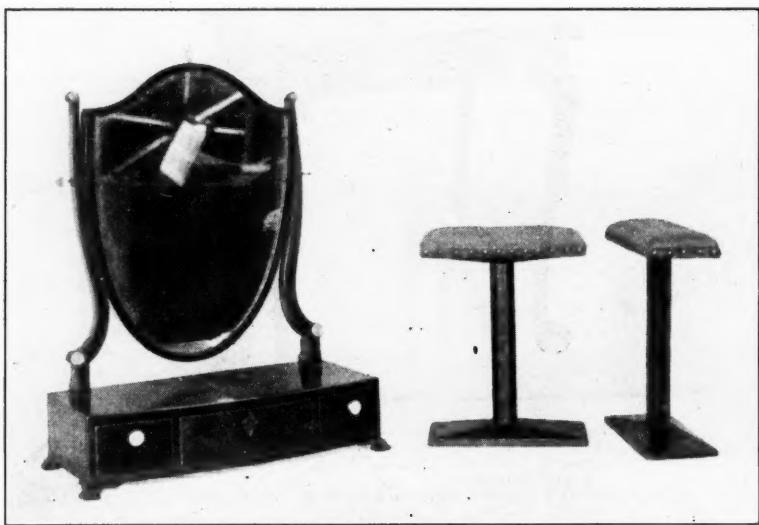


Above are illustrated two eighteenth century tables of different forms. At the right is a table of beautifully polished maple, with small "duck" feet. The other is of the well-known tavern type, although its use was not confined to taverns.



A claw and ball-footed table that once belonged to John Hancock, whose bold signature leads the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

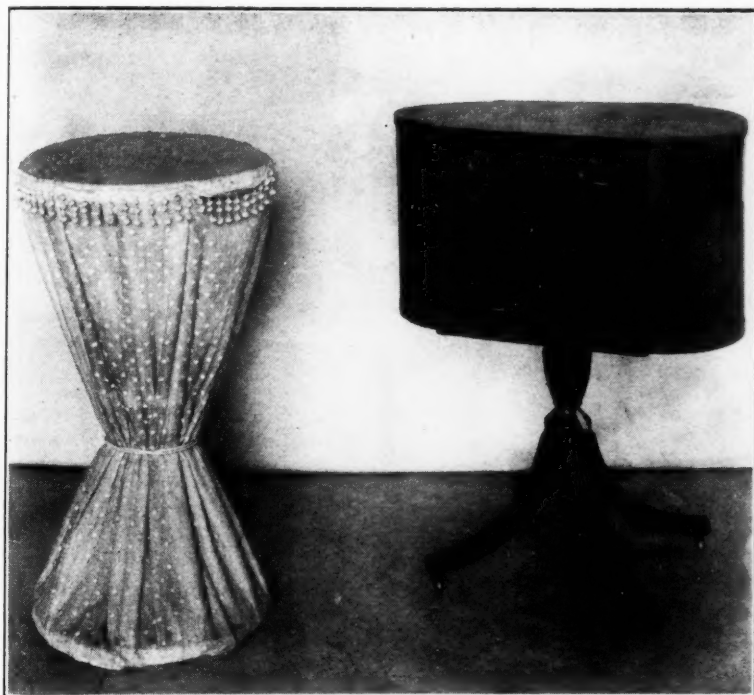
The top is hinged and when in use it was double the size of the picture.



At the right are two odd little arm rests of early days, intended to serve as arm rests for an old lady in church. The tops are padded.

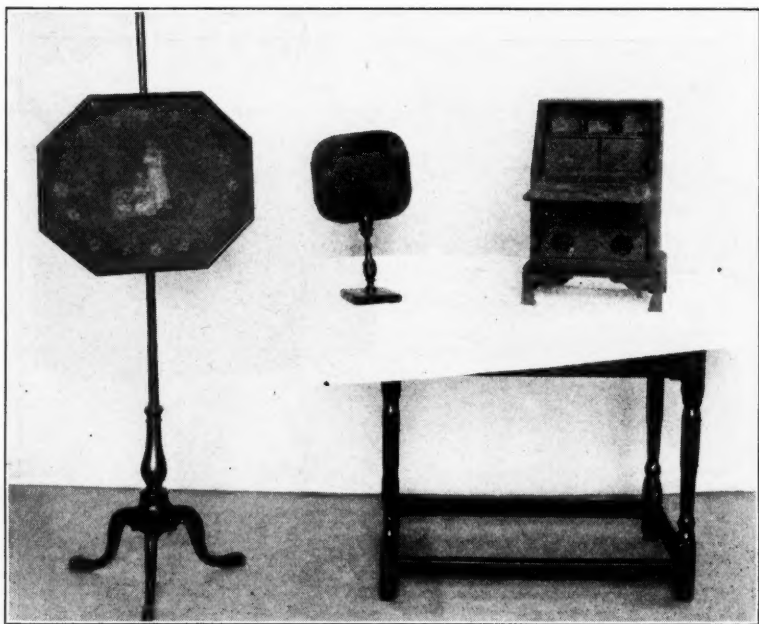
One of the multitude of finely made mirrors, designed by Sheraton, Hepplewhite and the other master craftsmen of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This was placed on the dressing table and is the forerunner of the mirror which we now have permanently affixed to our modern bureaus. It dates about 1785.





At the right is a real Duncan Phyfe Sewing Table of 1810-1815. It is a pedigreed piece. The lower portion of the receptacle for sewing utensils is delicately ribbed and the four curving legs show some fine carving.

Next to it is a relic of the middle of the nineteenth century, when Gleason's and Leslie's weekly fashion papers furnished countless designs for the benefit of ladies who wished to beautify their homes with their own needlework. This was known as the "hour-glass" center table.



Above is pictured a pole-screen of the 1770's. Two like this are among the only pieces actually known to have been at Mt. Vernon during Washington's days. Near it is a small stenciled hand-screen of Pennsylvania German extraction. These, of course, were meant to be interposed between the eyes and the candle-light.

With them is shown a sea-captain's desk of the first of the nineteenth century. It is a miniature of a type of desk used during the last half of the eighteenth century and the first of the nineteenth. On docking ship, the captain simply placed the wee desk under his arm and carried it, with his papers, on shore.

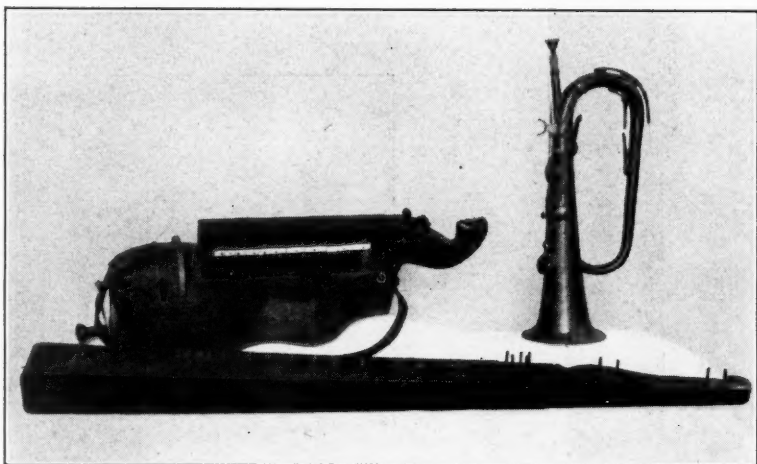


The famous clock at Longfellow's Wayside Inn, at Sudbury, Mass., a part of the Ford Historical Collection.

Beautifully lacquered and gilded and softly shining with old-age tones, it ticked away the hours while the Tales of A Wayside Inn were unfolded.



The "Seraphine", first appeared in America in 1828, but adopted the above construction about 1845. The bellows underneath the keyboard was actuated by a strap or cord attached to a pedal fixed on the lower strut. It is not in place in the picture. About 1852, this unique instrument was entirely superseded by the harmonium.



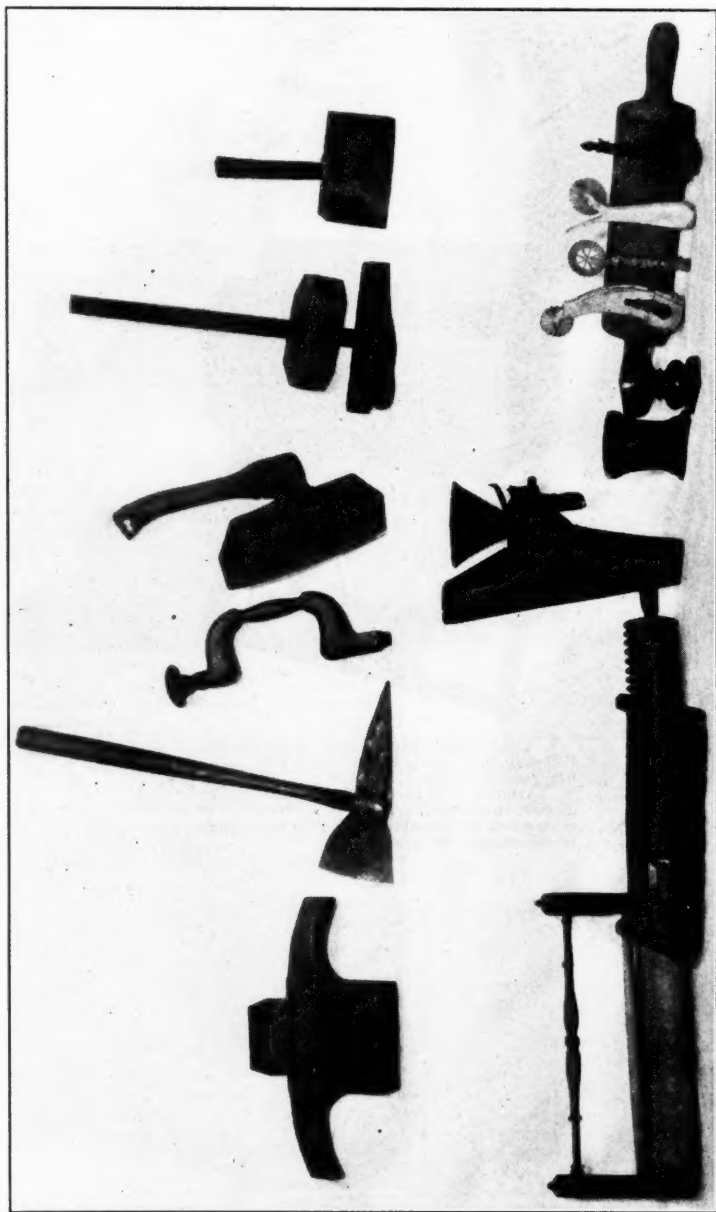
Three musical instruments of very early days. One is a hand-organ of the eighteenth century, carried by a strap over the shoulder. A crank at one end furnished the motive power and a set of keys was manipulated by the musician. In Europe young girls used these in their vocation as street musicians.

Near it is an ancient cornet, with broad, massive stops.

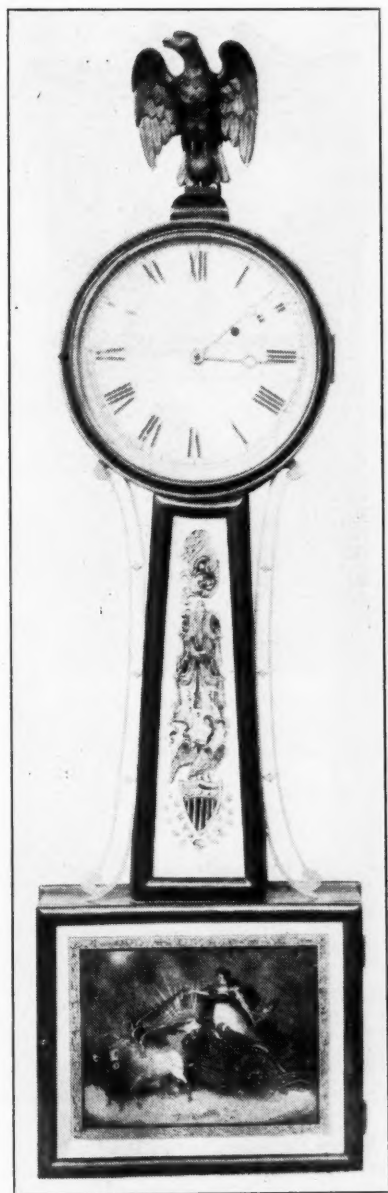
In the foreground is a Pennsylvania German bow zither of the eighteenth century. These came in several shapes, all of which were lengthy. In the Ford Historical Collection are several types.



A small traveling organ, used by the hill-country revivalists of the mid-nineteenth century. Often its duty took it through dangerous fords and over almost impassable mountain roads. It was used by missionaries in their work in Northern Michigan.

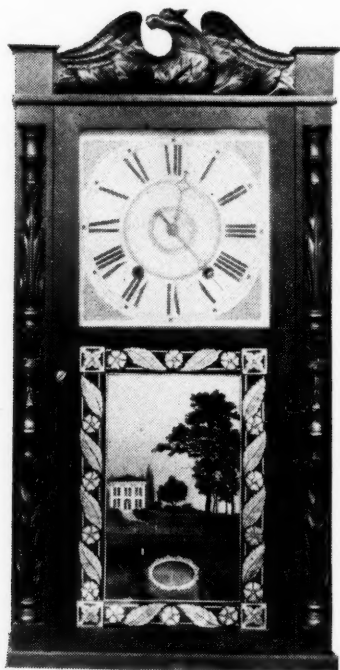


Above: Broadaxe, mallets, draw-plane and other tools of very early days.  
 Below: Three rolling pins of curious form, one of them with double rollers. An ancient coffee-mill, sand-boxes, which were the blotters of bygone days. Several "jagging wheels" of whaling days. These were of ivory and wood and served to occupy the sailors' leisure hours. On their return to port they were presented to their sweethearts and wives.



The Ford Collection includes several of Simon Willard's famous banjo clocks, patented in 1802 as an "improved timepiece." One of these is shown above. In small letters at the bottom of the panel containing the thermometer, are the words, in scroll, "S. Willard's Patent". The figures and wording on the thermometer, an unusual addition to a clock, are printed in pen and ink with a quill pen. A splendid clock by Simon's brother, Aaron, is also in the Ford Collection.





The carved and columned clock with its spread-eagle crest was made about 1836 by Williams, Orton, Preston & Co. of Farmington, Connecticut, and is one of many of this type. A clock of almost similar lines was made by Chauncey Jerome, about the same date, or a year or so earlier.

Simon Willard receives early mention in American clock-making history. The Essex Journal records in 1785 the placing of one of his clocks in the steeple of the North Church, Newburyport, Mass. This is a fine example of one of his long-case clocks. (See illustration on opposite page.)

To the right of it is an unusual clock, made by Riley Whiting, who worked in both Winchester and Winsted, Conn., 1798-1820. It has a calendar dial, marked for thirty-one days.

"Half-way up the stairs it stands,  
And points and beckons with its hands  
From its case of massive oak,  
Like a monk who, under his cloak,  
Crosses himself and sighs, alas!  
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—  
Forever—never!  
Never—forever!"





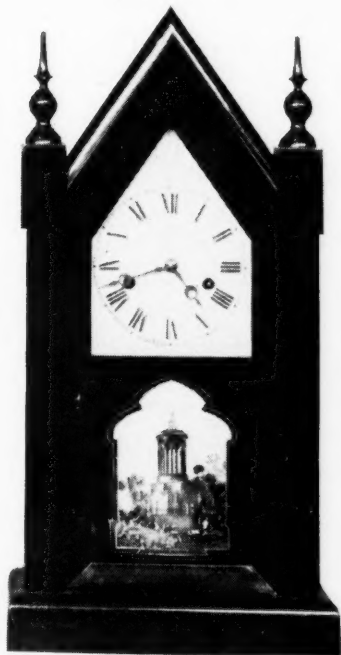
One of the oldest clocks in the Ford Historical Collection is the small lantern clock made by Thomas Loomes "At ye Mermayde in Lothbury" as Loomes has engraved on its face.

Thomas Loomes is one of the early English clock-makers, apprenticed in his youth to Jno. Selwood, a celebrated maker of lantern clocks at Ye Mermayde since 1620. It will be noticed that this odd clock has but a single hand, hence the two dials.

The problem for the ancient clockmakers who wished to supplant the primitive measured candle, the hour-glass and the sundial of later years, was to produce some sort of mechanism that would indicate the flight of time, hour by hour, during the 24 hours of day and night. Until the 18th century in England the hour was commonly reckoned as a twelfth part of the time between sunrise and sunset, regardless of the variations of summer and winter.

Other terms for this clock were "bird-cage" or "bed-post." It stood usually on a small shelf, beneath which hung the weights of course in full view. The minute hand came into existence in the seventeenth century.

Excepting the difference in metal and the royal devices engraved thereon, the silver clock given by Henry VIII to the ill-fated Anne Boleyn on her wedding-morn, was very much the same.



The great number of the shelf clocks of the type pictured sufficiently attests their popularity in the United States in mid-eighteenth century. This example was made by Gilbert, at Winsted, Connecticut, about the time of the Civil War.

The foregoing rambling descriptions close this series of articles on the Ford Historical Collections until the Ford Museum can be in due course erected at Dearborn. If the collections continue to grow as in the past, under Mr. Ford's watchful care, they will, when suitably housed, afford for Michigan as fine and extensive a historical museum as exists in this country, if not in the world.

## BIOGRAPHY AND ROMANCE IN DETROIT'S STREET NAMES

BY GEO. B. CATLIN

DETROIT

STREET names in every city should have some historical or biographical significance so that the inhabitants thereof may read their history in them and the stranger within the gates will be led to inquire as to their significance. Detroit has one street in particular which always provokes inquiry. Nearly every one asks the significance of John R. street, which was intended to perpetuate the memory of Detroit's first elected mayor, John R. Williams, who entered upon that office in 1824. The street was laid out mostly through his own land and for many years the street which parallels it on the west was named Williams street, making the latter explanatory of the former.

For many years Judge Augustus Brevoort Woodward was the only Detroiter who visioned a great metropolis growing up about the early settlement at Detroit. His associates "just laughed" at the idea, scoffed at his unique and elaborate street plan for that city of his dreams and proceeded to wreck the major part of it, leaving only that portion now bounded by Fort, Cass and Randolph streets and Adams avenue undisturbed. Even in that section they narrowed most of the streets because they regarded Judge Woodward's scheme of grand avenues, or main thoroughfares, planned to be 200 feet wide, and his avenues, 120 feet wide, as supremely fantastic and ridiculous when the city had less than 1,000 inhabitants, all of whom lived in a space of less than 20 acres south of Larned street.

For many years the growth was very slow and the wise men estimated that Detroit would hardly expand beyond the area of a square mile during the 19th century. The streets for this area were all planned and named but several distinguished

citizens had not been honored in the street names. For that reason the name of Williams street was long afterward changed to Witherell in honor of Judge James Witherell, one of the legislative and executive board designated as the Governor and Judges.

The Woodward plan for the streets and avenues of Detroit contemplated a sort of self-zoning system with great circular plazas or grand circuses at intervals of 4,000 feet. These were planned to be 1,000 feet in diameter and they were to be intersected by grand avenues and avenues. About them was a polygonal arrangement of streets. The grand circuses near the river front were intended to be locations for public buildings, churches, schools, etc., which would be erected about them, all facing inward upon the open plaza which would have a central fountain, a setting of trees and shrubs planned by landscape gardeners and locations for monuments and statuary.

All the grand circuses save one were abolished by the wreckers of the Woodward plan. Of the present Grand Circus Park, originally intended as a location for the county courthouse, state capitol and county jail, only the lower half was left and Adams avenue was made its northern boundary. This remnant was saved chiefly because that portion was then a pond of water bordered by a marsh, and therefore an undesirable area. Monroe avenue was planned as a main thoroughfare which, had it been left undisturbed, would have been continued to the city of Mt. Clemens. It was chopped off at Randolph street and, years later, when the Fort Gratiot military road was surveyed into Detroit, instead of connecting it directly with Monroe avenue it was diverted to the northward so as to connect with State street at Randolph, thus avoiding a disturbance of a fine orchard on the Brush estate at Randolph street. The orchard soon went the way of all the earth but a noble main avenue was wrecked in a tangle of streets and Gratiot avenue was made much too narrow for present purposes.

Judge Woodward was the most scholarly man of Detroit in his day but too often he was offensively pedantic and supercilious toward his associates so they found pleasure in thwarting many of his designs and in inflicting petty annoyances upon him. Whenever he would be absent from the city his associates usually enacted some measure which would stir him to ineffectual protest on his return, and he could be bitterly sarcastic and ironical in his protests. Several attempts were made to remove his name from Woodward avenue. While there was still a prospect that a court house would be built on Grand Circus Park they persisted in styling the avenue Court House street. When that plan was abandoned and a market building had been erected in the middle of the avenue between Woodbridge street and Jefferson avenue they styled the avenue Market street.

During one of his absences in Washington his associates authorized the opening of the same avenue north of Grand Circus Park and they named this extension, which was made only 60 feet in width, Congress street. When the Military road was laid out between Detroit and Saginaw along this street they styled it the Saginaw Road or Turnpike. Then the name of Witherell was applied to it for a time. But the name of Woodward persisted in spite of all efforts to displace it. The narrowing of the street above Adams avenue can now be rated as a calamity because the necessary widening plan, which has already been adopted, is expected to cost the city about \$16,000,000. The ultimate widening of Michigan, Gratiot and Grand River avenues will prove correspondingly expensive.

Michigan, Monroe, Washington and Madison avenues were planned by Judge Woodward as Grand Avenues, each one beginning at the river front and being extended at a uniform width of 200 feet as the city would grow. The only portion of Michigan avenue preserved in accordance with the Woodward plan is now known as Cadillac Square and it was chopped off at Randolph street instead of being continued to the river



front on that line. Between the Campus Martius, or "Military Square" as it was sometimes styled, and Sixth street, the western line of the Jones Farm, the avenue was narrowed to a width of 100 feet. This was because the Detroit and Fort Dearborn or Chicago Road was laid out by the government as one of the military roads at a width of 100 feet throughout its length. Before the city's western limit had extended to the Woodbridge farm line at Trumbull avenue the property owners along the north side of Michigan avenue pushed their lines forward so as to leave the old government military road only 66 feet wide. The farmers along the route did likewise all the way to Chicago, thus absorbing a width of 34 feet of government property. There is some question as to the ownership right to that strip for it is said that the law of adverse possession does not run against the government of the United States. For a main thoroughfare from the center of Detroit to Chicago extending across the state of Michigan through its most populous counties an avenue 66 feet wide cannot be considered as adequate and the same may be said with regard to Gratiot avenue which is the main avenue of communication with the cities of the "Thumb" peninsula of Michigan. Outside the city limits the avenue has been widened, but a corresponding widening inside the limits would be very costly.

The Woodward plan of Detroit was adopted in 1807 and stood for 11 years. Then, in 1818, during one of Judge Woodward's absences from the city, his associates of the board of the Governor and Judges proceeded to wreck it. On his return he submitted a formal protest in writing, setting forth his own views as to the future development of Detroit and arguing the necessity for a systematic street plan which would insure a logical, symmetrical and adequate development of streets and avenues. His plan was drawn to cover an area sufficient for a city of 50,000 inhabitants, not with the idea of immediately opening the streets beyond the present requirement but to have them surveyed across the farm areas so that

when necessity would compel street extensions they would extend on lines laid down by authority as to their direction and width.

Most of the owners of these farms doubted that the city would ever encroach upon their lands. They opposed the Woodward plan because they regarded it as detrimental to their interests in case they would have the opportunity to sell off parcels of their unused areas of 300 to 500 acres in farms of 80 to 160 acres each, to small farmers and gardeners who would settle about Detroit. Judge Woodward's protest occupies 10 pages of volume XII of the *Michigan Pioneer Collections*. In this protest he charged the wrecking of his plan to Judges Witherell and Griffin and classed the act as "an open, palpable and gross violation of a law of this territory", the original plan having already been approved at a sitting of the entire legislative body. Therefore he held "that to lay out any portion of this town into farms of 160 acres in a square form is a manifest violation of this law."

His faith in the future of Detroit is expressed quite elaborately and logically as a citation from his protest will show. He said:

"Nature has destined the city of Detroit to be a great interior emporium, equal, if not superior, to any other on the surface of the globe. The commerce of seven immense Mediterranean—Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Cuinisique (Winnipeg) and Arabasca (Winnepegosis), connected by noble rivers with the Atlantic Ocean at two points, New York and Quebec, and stretching on the other side to the Pacific and even to the hyperborean ocean, must glide along its borders. In such a case the art of man should aid the benevolence of the Creator, and no restricted attachment to the present day, or to present interests, should induce a permanent sacrifice of ulterior and brilliant prospects."

He cited the consequences of the lack of provision in the case of the larger cities of Europe which had been permitted to

grow along narrow streets and crooked until street traffic had become a serious embarrassment and the problem of replanning the cities had become a matter of prohibitive cost. Judge Woodward did not foresee the replanning of these cities in later years with the aid of national funds.

"Are cities built in a day? Can you throw them down when your ground plan is found contracted and inconvenient and erect new ones on a better plan among the ruins of the old? No, cities are the work of time, of a generation, of a succession of generations. Their original ground plan must remain and cannot be changed without the height of inconvenience, trouble and expense. A proper and prudent foresight can alone give to a great city its fair development. Order, regularity, beauty, must characterize its original plan. It must have a capacious grasp. No petty interests ought to be permitted to enter into collision with its permanent welfare. Uniformity of plan, amplitude of avenue, of square, of plan, of space, of circus, free circulation of air, and variety of decoration and embellishment, are not to be hoped for if one age shall determine on its limited and contracted view of things that a city can never reach beyond a certain limit. Enough, and more than enough, ought to be allowed to give it a full expansion and growth.

"To defeat, therefore, the establishment of a great city at this site, to say that from the Grand Circus to the river and from the western line of the Brush farm to the eastern line of the Macomb farm (Randolph to Cass avenue), is room enough for it to grow to a reasonable size, to prevent the whole of the 10,000 acres from being attached to it, and the whole of the farms under satisfactory arrangements, for some miles above and below the existing buildings, is contrary to sound and good policy. It is to mutilate, it is to destroy the splendid plan on which it is laid out. It is to render it nugatory and ridiculous. It is to sacrifice the time, the labor, the expense which have been bestowed on the object, for a succession of

years, from personal resources. It is the dictate at once of FOLLY, of MALIGNITY, and of INIQUITY."

The entire document is well worth reading because practically all that Judge Woodward prophesied for Detroit has come to pass. He elaborated in detail the methods and reasons for the wrecking of his plan for a great city on the site of Detroit when it was but a village with more log than frame houses.

Jefferson avenue for many years extended only from what is now First street to Randolph street and it was known as Main street. During the 1830's it was pushed across the Brush farm and then it encountered the opposition of the owners of the Beaubien farm. In 1836 it was extended to the east line of the Dequindre farm which was then owned by Judge Withere'll. The judge did not like the prospect of paying city taxes on the lower end of his farm and he had sufficient influence to have the extension retracted to the line of Dequindre street, which left his farm outside the corporation.

Generally speaking, all cities are governed in their planning by the surveyor's compass, the main streets and avenues being laid out on north and south and east and west lines. This was done when Cadillac and his lieutenants, Tonty and Chacornacle, laid out the first streets of the first settlement of Detroit. All that developed during the next 104 years, which was not so much, went up in flame and smoke on June 11, 1805, and Detroit became a city of the homeless. When a new plan was laid out with wide streets and with a vision to their future extension in every direction it was found that the basic street, Jefferson avenue, if laid out due east and west would run into the river near Randolph street and deep into the interior a mile or two west of Woodward avenue. For that reason Jefferson avenue was laid out as nearly parallel with the river as possible and Woodward avenue, the main north and south street, was laid out at right angles to Jefferson. Because of that arrangement it was found that, of all the streets of the new

city plan Washington Grand Avenue, now Washington Boulevard, was the only one that ran due north and south and Michigan avenue was the nearest approximation to an east and west street.

This non-conforming street plan led to some curious designations in the early directories of Detroit. For many years the west side of Woodward avenue and all other parallel streets was termed the "south side" and the east side of the same streets was termed the "north side", all of which was quite confusing to strangers.

Outside the small area occupied by the early village of Detroit, which was for more than 100 years a fortified pioneer outpost surrounded by a stockade of stout posts about 16 feet high, the land was divided into narrow, ribbon-shaped farms. The only highways were the waterways navigable for sailing vessels, batteaux and canoes so that a farm which had no waterfront was cut off from communication and regarded as of no practical value. Early in the French regime grants and purchases of land were secured by some of the settlers. Necessity for water frontage made it necessary to limit that frontage for each farm. The unit of land measure was the French "arpent" which was a little smaller than the English acre. The arpent was finally standardized at 192.24 feet lineal and the square arpent had that dimension on each side. Water frontage of the farms ranged from one to three arpents and the depth of farms range commonly from 20 to 40 arpents. When American possession came the early farmers claimed all the depth they thought they could get but the limit was virtually fixed when the United States government made the grant of the 10,000-acre tract to the city with its southern border three miles from the river and so all the farm limits were fixed at three miles from the river. The additions thus made to the earlier claims, purchases and grants were termed "back concessions." Early street lines followed the farm lines and thus it came about, naturally and properly, that most of

the north and south streets east of Woodward avenue were given the names of the original farms, as Brush, Beaubien, Rivard, Riopelle, Dubois, Dequindre, Chene, St. Aubin, Orleans, Leib, Meldrum, Joseph Campau, Beaufait, et al.

On the west side of Woodward avenue one farm name, the Cass, has been perpetuated in an avenue but, originally, most of the north and south streets on that side were named for prominent citizens or land owners. In 1868 the common council adopted a system of numbered streets for the west side but thought best not to disturb the illustrious name of Cass so the original names of Griswold, Shelby, Wayne and Cass streets were preserved and the first street west of Cass was given the name of First street although it was actually the fourth street west of Woodward. The numbers continue to run in that order up to Seventh street, which during the 1890's was re-named Brooklyn avenue. Eighth street still holds its number.

The next street west is on the border of the old Woodbridge farm. When Gov. William Woodbridge reluctantly yielded to the pressure for city expansion over his 600-acre farm, with the finest fruit orchard in the west, a narrow street was laid out along the western border from Fort street to the northern limits. Mr. Woodbridge protested that the street was too narrow and offered to deed to the city a strip that would make it of avenue width provided it be named for his illustrious father-in-law, John Trumbull, one of the poets of the revolution period. Mr. Trumbull spent his last days in Detroit and was buried in Elmwood cemetery. The city accepted the offer and named Trumbull avenue. But when the street numbering scheme was adopted the common council then in office did not know of the city's agreement with regard to Trumbull avenue and changed it to Ninth street. Charles F. May, a newspaper man of the time, brought the old record to light and the name of Trumbull avenue was restored.

Tenth street, which traversed the Woodbridge farm was



named Dudley for Gov. Woodbridge's son. National avenue stands in place of Eleventh street. The original name given to Twelfth street was Thompson avenue. David Thompson who owned the old Cabacier farm opened the street and named it, but the name was discarded for a number.

Thirteenth street stood for many years in place of the original name but superstitious residents had it renamed Vermont. Here and there an extra street was inserted and given a half number but Thirteenth and One-half street was changed to Wabash avenue and another added street between Twelfth and National was named Harrison avenue. Another switch was made changing Twenty-third street to Twenty-fourth. In this part of the west side a number of names interrupt the numbering system as in the case of West Grand Boulevard, Vinewood, Hubbard, Junction, Scotten, Clark, Lovett and other streets. Because of this muddling of the street names the numbered streets mean nothing.

Twentieth street was originally St. Clair. Seventeenth and One-half was originally Stanton and afterward the name was restored. Seventeenth street was originally named for Charles C. Trowbridge, one of Detroit's most distinguished citizens; Eighteenth was named for Dr. John L. Whiting; Eighteenth and One-half was Wine street; Nineteenth street was first named for Austin E. Wing, one of Michigan's first delegates to Congress. Since the system of numbered streets has been so badly muddled by interruptions it might be well to abolish the numbers altogether, restoring the original historical and significant names between Cass and Livernois avenues at least.

With the majority of the board of the Governor and Judges, which ruled Detroit from 1805 to 1824, there was a general disagreement with Judge Woodward regarding the future of the city. The majority held that Detroit would not be extended north of Adams avenue and Grand Circus Park for a century at least. They believed that the growth of the city would be along the river front. Land hunger was the common



characteristic of all persons who came to Detroit from the eastern states as well as of the immigrants who came, chiefly from the British isles and Germany. Few of the latter class had ever owned land but many had been farm laborers and gardeners in the locality of their birth and former residence. Some of these wanted small areas near the city.

In anticipation of such a demand the Governor and Judges planned a disposal by sale of the old public common or public domain north of Adams avenue between the borders of the Cass Farm on the west and of the Brush Farm on the east. Woodward avenue having been extended through the middle of this strip in 1818, the legislative powers proceeded to divide that area into small plats of five to 10 acres, the smaller ones near Adams avenue and the larger ones toward the northern end of this strip, which extended to the 3-mile limit.

On Dec. 14, 1808, the Governor and Judges ordered James McCloskey, the official surveyor, to lay out the public domain area in this fashion. He divided it into 86 "park lots" which were numbered from one to 46 on the east side, beginning at Adams avenue and from 47 to 86 on the west side counting from the three-mile limit, near the present railway crossing, down to Adams avenue. On March 6, 1809, a public auction was held for selling these lots from the surveyor's map of the plat and 41 were sold that day. Dr. William McDowell Scott bought five of them, paying \$215.62 for the entire area of about 30 acres. Judge Solomon Sibley bought 13 paying \$335.75 for an area of about 100 acres. John R. Williams bought nine lots for \$288.27, including lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 beginning at the northeast corner of Adams and Woodward avenue and extending north nearly to Adelaide street. For lot number 55 at Warren avenue west, about eight acres, he paid \$12.55.

The land was literally "dirt cheap" but pessimistic residents who witnessed the sales frequently remarked: "A fool and his money are soon parted." Most of the buyers regarded their investments as a rather hazardous speculation but they

could afford to lose a little money and decided to take the long chance of selling at a profit five, ten or fifteen years later. As late as 1817 the value of those park lots was rated at about \$15 an acre and quite a number changed hands at that figure. In 1815 Gen. Lewis Cass bought the Macomb farm of 500 acres, between Cass and Third streets from the river to the three-mile limit, for \$12,000 or \$24 an acre. When 10 years later he was offered \$18,000 for it he would have sold at once had he not been dissuaded by a number of more hopeful citizens.

Many of the buyers who held fast to their purchases were able to erect monuments to themselves in the naming of the streets which were laid out across the Park lots in later years. John R. Williams named John R. street and Williams for himself, Elizabeth street for his daughter, Columbia street for the street in Albany, N. Y., where he lived for a time, and Montcalm street for the French general who surrendered Quebec. He sold the lot number 4 to Col. John Winder who married Elizabeth Williams, and Winder street commemorates the ownership. Adjoining Winder's lot on the north were several lots purchased by Elijah Brush and the streets in that plat became monumental in their naming. Adelaide was named for Mrs. Elijah Brush, nee Adelaide Askin; Alfred, Edmund Place and Eliot street were named for his sons; Rowena street was named for Mrs. Edmund A. Brush, nee Rowena Hunt, and Erskine street was named for John Askin, original owner of the Brush farm and father-in-law of Elijah Brush. Mr. Askin came to Detroit from the north of Ireland. His ancestors were Scots and the Scottish name of Erskine had been corrupted to Askin in Ireland.

Rev. George Duffield bought a park lot opposite the Winder purchase and George V. N. Lothrop later bought the next park lot on the south. When streets were laid out on each side of it one was named Duffield street and the other George street. George street was afterward attached to High street and the

name of High was extended westward. Solomon Sibley had several lots north of Dr. Duffield. One of the later streets was named for his son Henry Sibley, another was given the family name, another was named Sproat in honor of Judge Ebenezer Sproat of Marietta, O., who was the father-in-law of Judge Sibley, and still another was named Charlotte, for Charlotte Hart Saxton, wife of Col. Ebenezer Sproat Sibley, another son. One of the Sibley lots was sold to Ashael Smith Bagg who platted it into city lots after using it several years for a cow pasture and naturally he named the street which ran through the middle of his 5-acre plat Bagg street. It is now Temple avenue because it leads from Woodward avenue to the new Masonic Temple which is one of the chief architectural ornaments of Detroit.

North of the Sibley lots were two lots having an aggregate area of nine and seven-eighths acres which were first bought by Abraham Cook. John Scott built a house for Mr. Cook near Waterworks Park. The cost overran the estimate, as usual, and Mr. Cook, unable to pay the excess of \$250 in 1830, offered to turn over these two park lots as an equivalent. Mr. Scott refused to accept them at such an exorbitant price but finally the matter was compromised by an additional payment of \$25. These lots descended to James Scott and when a street was opened through them he named it Peterboro, because his father was a native of Peterboro, N. H.

Benjamin G. Stimson came to Detroit from Dedham, Mass. Stimson was an intimate friend of Richard Henry Dana and was a shipmate with Dana on the barque *Pilgrim* which sailed around Cape Horn to the coast of California in 1836. We have the chronicle of that voyage in one of the American classics, "Two Years Before the Mast" written by Mr. Dana. In it he makes frequent mention of his shipmate S., who was Stimson. The two continued their friendship throughout their lives and when Mr. Stimson died Dana wrote a beautiful tribute to his character and sent it to his widow. Stimson

Place marks the Park lot where Stimson bought and established his home in 1839. Next north is Davenport street. This street was opened by Mr. Stimson at the close of the Civil War and he named it Grant street in appreciation of Gen. U. S. Grant, the hero of the hour. On the east side of Woodward avenue opposite Grant street was an unplatted area owned by the Brush estate. Edmund a Brush, manager of the estate, did not admire General Grant and when Mr. Stimson begged him to open a street opposite Grant street to make a through thoroughfare to the east side, Mr. Brush agreed to do so if Stimson would change the name of Grant street. Stimson renamed Grant street for his friend Louis Davenport in 1869, and Mr. Brush opened a street on the opposite side of Woodward which he named Eliot for his brother, Eliot H. Brush. Parsons street is a monument to Philo Parsons who bought a lot there many years after the original sale.

Selden avenue was first named Campbell, after Colin Campbell, a Scotch merchant. Across the Cass farm an offset street was laid out and given the name of Selden. The maiden name of Mrs. Lewis Cass's mother was Deborah Selden and she married Dr. Joseph Spencer whose name was also recorded in a Detroit street. The name of Selden was presently extended over Campbell avenue.

From Selden avenue north lies a plat of several park lots which were purchased by Barnabas Campau extending nearly to Forest avenue. These lots descended to the heirs of Barnabas Campau, Barnabas Jr., and Alexander Macomb Campau. Barnabas Jr. married Alexandrine Sheldon and after his death she married Richard Storrs Willis, brother of the poet Nathaniel Parker Willis and a poet, hymn writer and accomplished musician himself. This explains the naming of Alexandrine and Willis avenues. The next street north was first named Fremont but later was named Canfield in honor of Gen. Cass's daughter, Mrs. Augustus Canfield. The balance of the Campau plat was for many years occupied by the Detroit

Athletic Club for a recreation field. It is now the site of the Thompson Arcade.

Benjamin G. Stimson took another chance on his faith in Detroit and bought several park lots north of the Campau plat. That area was covered by a heavy growth of oak forest so he named the first street Forest avenue. Then he decided to plant a bit of his native New England in Detroit so he named an avenue for John Hancock, another for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and a third for Gen. Israel Putnam, who was a soldier in Detroit in 1764, long before the American revolution was dreamed of by the young patriot farmer of Connecticut.

Returning to the east side Brush family streets, we find Watson street which was named for Joseph Watson, secretary of the land board of the Governor and Judges regime, who had charge of the sale of the Park lots and executed the original deeds to the buyers. Above lies Brady street named for Gen. Hugh Brady, a soldier of 1812 and for a time commandant at Detroit and head of the state military department. His father was an officer of the Revolution and that father and two brothers were killed after the Revolution while fighting in the war on the Indian frontier in Pennsylvania.

Opposite the public library and now the site of the Detroit Institute of Arts lies a ten-acre park lot once owned by Leander L. Farnsworth, a noted shoe dealer whose last store was on the site of the Majestic building. Mr. Farnsworth built a house on that lot about 1857 and lived there for a short time, but it was so far out in the country and Woodward avenue was so often knee-deep in mud that he rented the place to a market gardener and moved to a house on Madison avenue. He laid out a street on each side of his land naming one Farnsworth and the other Frederick, after his son, then five years of age. Frederick Farnsworth has been for many years secretary of the American Bankers Association with headquarters in New York.

One might easily write a small volume in relating the story of Detroit's streets, the significance of their nomenclature, the frequent changes of names and the curious reasons therefor, so it is difficult to find a stopping place. One or two illustrations may suffice to show what has often been done. Col. George Croghan was one of the heroes of the war of 1812. As a lad just out of college he was aide to Gen. Wm. H. Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. In 1812 with a puny force of militiamen and disregarding the order of Gen. Harrison to retreat, he withstood an attack of a vastly superior force of British and Indians in the little log inclosure known as Fort Stephenson and beat off the attacking party. He fought through the war and in 1813 was commandant of Fort Shelby in Detroit. The citizens and 1,500 volunteer soldiers were left here in his charge without sufficient food to last 30 days and in daily expectation of an attack by British and Indians. He sent out foraging parties who scoured Canada for food and so saved the people from starvation. He carried his forces through a deadly epidemic and saved most of them by scattering them in outside encampments. A street on the east side was named Croghan but two or three blocks of it became the haunt of the underworld and the respectable residents were annoyed to see names of residents of Croghan street figuring daily in the police news of the city. But instead of cleaning up Croghan street and making it more reputable the common council changed the name to Monroe, although it connects with Monroe avenue at an angle.

Two blocks north of the East Grand Boulevard on the east side of Woodward avenue was the headquarters and general settlement of the "flying roll" colony in the 1890's. When the flying rollers finally shook the dust of Detroit from their feet, some of them moving to the western part of the state to become subjects of "King Ben Purnell," the street was occupied by people of a different sort. One of their first activities was to have the street, Hamlin avenue changed, to Bethune avenue.

All the above relation is but a broad generalization. A large proportion of the street names of Detroit are virtually an index of highly interesting biographies. They bear the names of men who were early settlers and important factors in the upbuilding of the city and the state. The common council from time to time has shown a tendency to substitute for these significant names others of a purely fanciful character and without any meaning at all. It is a practice largely due to ignorance of the history of the city and of knowledge of the men who laid the foundations of Detroit and Michigan, and cannot be too vigorously condemned.



## HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

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BLAZING THE WAY FOR WIDER ENDEAVOR

BY IRMA T. JONES

LANSING

THROUGH state legislation, the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was destined to achieve distinction in the administration of Mrs. L. N. Keating, (Martha A.) of Muskegon. After the splendid work that had been done during preceding years in organization and other achievements the time was now ripe for the carrying of woman's cause to the aid of State Institutions.

Two notable victories were the result of the first efforts: the one—a measure that approved of women on boards of control and the employment of women physicians at state institutions having women and girl inmates; and another—the bill providing for a Woman's Building at the Agricultural College.

It was early in the administration of Mrs. Keating<sup>1</sup> that the first victory was won. She became president of the State Federation in October, 1898, and was elected for her second term in that office the following year. With others associated with her, she was well acquainted with conditions, having seen service as one of the founders, as chairman of the subsequent standing club organization committee, and as director and vice-president. Likewise others participating had taken an important part.

In the beginning, the women turned their batteries on the question of having women on boards of control and women physicians in state institutions for girls. Resolutions passed

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<sup>1</sup>For portrait, see Mich. Hist. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 544.



at the preceding annual paved the way for this work and not a moment was lost in formulating plans and carrying them out.

The campaign was an energetic one. The federation legislative committee, of which Mrs. A. L. Rose of Mason was chairman, immediately brought its influence to bear on the legislature, aided by clubs throughout the state. Petitions were circulated among the clubs, letters were written and visits paid making direct appeals to their respective legislators, and some of the leading clubwomen of the state traveled at their own expense to Lansing, to plead the cause personally on the scene of action.

When the time arrived for the consideration of the bill, the 1899 spring meeting of the Federation Board of Managers was about to be held, and that year it took place in Lansing, in the Library at the State Capitol where the clubwomen could keep watch over the progress of their cherished plan. It was one of the first attempts of organized womanhood for the public welfare of their sex in Michigan and everything depended on its success.

Messages came to the Board session at frequent intervals telling of the work of the law-makers in the halls near by. Finally word was brought that the bill had received its final passage. The clubwomen then adjourned their board meeting and went on the floor of the House to thank personally the leaders among the law-makers.

It was a victory that came as a surprise and one that gave a new importance to the woman's club movement in Michigan. Having proven their strength in so signal a manner, it was but natural that the aid of the federation was sought in another worthy movement that had arisen in the meantime—the project for a Woman's Building at the Michigan Agricultural College. The College was sorely in need of assistance. Contracted and unsuitable quarters greatly hampered its endeavors for the practical education of the girls of limited resources in this state.



Mrs. Emma A. Fox,  
Third President State Federation, Detroit, Michigan.

Manual training was a subject comparatively new in Michigan in those days. Mrs. Keating spoke in its interest whenever she was called to give addresses in various places. The federated clubs as well did a great deal in spreading this gospel of handiwork.

At the preceding annual meeting held in Manistee in 1898, a resolution had been passed commending to the Clubwomen the valuable and greatly needed instruction in household economics being afforded in the woman's department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and urging a larger acquaintance with the institution and patronage of the same in the interest of better homes for our Commonwealth. Accordingly interest in this phase of woman's work had been manifesting itself. The Michigan State Federation put its shoulder to the wheel the following spring, prior to the Lansing meeting of the Board of Managers. Impressed with the need of a woman's building at the College, a bill for which was being asked at that time, the federated clubs brought their influence to bear.

One or two of the leading clubwomen conferred with President Snyder of the College who then wrote personally to Mrs. Keating. As a result a circular letter was sent out over Mrs. Keating's signature to every club in the Federation urging each organization to write at once to its legislators and send therewith petitions signed by taxpayers.

The measure in consideration was one of the last acts passed by the legislature at its session that year. Only a moderate sum was asked, in the vicinity of \$40,000, but the law-makers at the Capitol recognized the need and met the issue with a splendid appropriation of \$95,000, of which amount \$83,000 was for the building, and \$12,000 for the furnishings. This was to provide an institution both for the teaching of domestic science and for dormitory room for all of the girls.

The new building was erected and completed before the close of Mrs. Keating's second term of office. President Snyder gave full credit for it to the Clubwomen. At the annual

meeting held in Lansing in October of 1900, appreciation was shown of the aid rendered when the delegates from federated clubs were invited to be guests of the Agricultural College and to dedicate the building to its uses.

Mention should here be made of federated efforts for two bills then unsuccessful, but since passed,—the one to establish the position of woman factory inspector and the other for the abolishment of the deadly drinking cup. An attempt was also made to obtain a law providing for the employment of police matrons.

Besides turning their influence toward effective and needed legislation, the clubs also then made a beginning of forestry work in Michigan. Hitherto no general attention had been paid to this important phase of public welfare. The club-women created an interest in it as well as establishing a department of their own.

The lamented Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City was one of those taking an enthusiastic part in the movement and memorial trees planted by her at the Michigan Agricultural College Woman's Building help to bear testimony to her zeal.

State art work also at that time had its inception among the clubs. By securing donations of money, a little traveling art gallery was started on its rounds by Mrs. Josephine M. Gould of Owosso, as chairman.

The literary work of women of this state was brought to notice in a very creditable exhibit that was gathered by Mrs. Ida F. Crosby of Hartford as chairman, and shown at the annual meeting at Lansing in 1900. It consisted of a loan collection of books published by Michigan women, a surprising number when brought together,—works on art, history, children, the home, housekeeping, and on literary games. Some of these were accompanied by medals awarded to them at world expositions. Other committees did noteworthy work in the general upbuilding of that period. These included the standing committees on club organization, lecture course,

household economics, education, conference with collegiate alumnae, and industrial.

Most significant of this general trend of public advancement were the able programs given at these two annual meetings of the federation. Many phases of welfare work were presented by the speakers of those years who came principally from within the state. Such was the excellence of the programs that they more than served to catch the spirit of federation endeavor and, together with the kindly and memorable hospitality of the two entertaining cities, they gave to the women workers a new impetus for each ensuing year.

Also in that time, it may be recorded, the Board of Managers was able to achieve a goal for which it had long been striving, the much-desired placing of the federation on an unhampered business basis. The most stringent economy finally resulted not only in a maintenance of a treasury free from debt but in holding the operation of its various branches within its very limited financial scope.

Thus the fifth and sixth annual meetings of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs at Jackson in 1899 and Lansing in 1900 were epochal in marking a growth for Michigan Women's Clubs. While the number of clubs belonging was not so great as it was bound to become later, the Federation was amply justifying its existence and blazing the way for inestimable good in after years.

A great loss was sustained at that time in the death of Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone,<sup>2</sup> the mother of women's clubs in Michigan, at her home in Kalamazoo, March 14, 1900. At the succeeding annual meeting held in Lansing, in October, the Federation paid honor to her noble life work with resolutions and a beautiful memorial address, the latter delivered by Mrs. Belle McArthur Perry of Charlotte, Michigan.

At the Lansing convention, the Federation had the privilege of holding its sessions in the Hall of the House of Representa-

<sup>2</sup>For portrait, see Mich. Hist. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 222.

tives at the Capitol where Mrs. Keating presided over the clubwomen during an interim of the state legislative body.

The Spring board meeting of that year was held in Grand Rapids with the West Side Ladies Literary Club as hostess for numerous festivities, the first time that special entertainment had been thus accorded. Two invitations were received by the Board, the other from Jackson; but that of Grand Rapids was accepted, as the latter place was more centrally located for those attending. Social courtesies were also extended to the state president in those years by other clubs when she was invited to address organizations in different places.

Few federations have a more attractive badge-pin than that of Michigan, and it is to one of its own number that the pretty emblem worn by its members is due. Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, of Jackson, made the design embodying symbols appropriate for the club woman and the pin was adopted at the annual meeting in her home city. Other designs had been submitted, but it seemed to be difficult to find just what was most needed, and finally after a conferring of officers, Mrs. Bulson personally planned the little pin that has since been in use. The satisfaction and loyalty promoted by the sale and use of the badge pin from year to year has resulted in a slight revenue to the Federation.

As explained later by Mrs. J. C. Sharp of Jackson, the symbolism of the badge pin is thus translated:—"The pen and scroll represent the working tools of the literary woman; the wreath typifies victory; the white field in scroll, purity; the blue, dawn (the dawn of a higher civilization for women); the bow-knot, fraternity (the tie that binds us together as clubwomen)."

In two other great conventions the Michigan clubwomen were represented at that period. The first, that of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held at Grand Rapids in 1899, was one of the few occasions in which the latter organization has met outside of Washington. Presidents of

six large Michigan organizations welcomed it, Mrs. Keating speaking for the Federation of Women's Clubs.

A company of forty-six delegates and alternates and many more individual club members from this state attended the fifth Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Milwaukee in June of 1900. In her report as State President, given before that body, Mrs. Keating showed an enrollment in Michigan of 114 clubs with an individual membership of nearly 12,000.

The aims and ideals for which she and her associates had been striving through that era were outlined when she said, "The Michigan State Federation stands for education in its broadest sense; for self-culture; for art in school and out; for giving the young women in the Agricultural College instruction in household science; for helping working women and children; for placing women in charge of women detained in state institutions; and for other and many benefits for self and the state, all of which are promoted by eleven permanent committees."

The officers for those two years in the Michigan State Federation were as follows: Fifth annual meeting held at Jackson in 1899—Honorary President, Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Ph.D. of Kalamazoo; President, Mrs. Martha A. Keating of Muskegon; Vice-President, Mrs. Edward D. Wheeler of Manistee; Second Vice-president, Mrs. J. Pease of Big Rapids; Recording Secretary, Miss Abbie F. Pearce of Ypsilanti; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, Detroit; Treasurer, Mrs. Bessie L. Priddy, Adrian. Directors—Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Mrs. Lois L. Felker, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Flora Beadle Renkes, Hastings; Mrs. Belle McArthur Perry, Charlotte. Elected at Manistee, October, 1898.

Officers elected at the Fifth Annual held at Jackson in 1900 were: President, Mrs. Martha A. Keating, Muskegon; Vice-president, Mrs. E. D. Wheeler, Manistee; Second Vice-president, Mrs. Ella Shepard Custard, Mendon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jessie B. McKinney, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. Ella M. A. Ellison, Battle Creek, (appointed to fill vacancy); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Isabel Allen Thayer, Saginaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Bessie L. Priddy, Adrian. Directors—Mrs. Myra Soper



Woodley, Menominee; Mrs. Lilah E. Elder, Lansing; Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Mrs. Lois L. Felker, Grand Rapids; General Federation Secretary, Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso.

As in other annual conventions, much was due in these years to valuable advice on rules of procedure given by Mrs. Emma Augusta Fox. The Federation was singularly fortunate in having for all its permanent committees women of rare ability and influence. Their reports as printed in reports of corresponding secretaries and our Club Manuals are models of brevity and inspiring earnestness. Little of value can be added to the interesting summary of federated activity during her administration as given by Mrs. Martha A. Keating, Fifth President of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

## MICHIGAN COPYRIGHTS

(Continued from the April issue, 1927)

210. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-first day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven Ernest M. Bement of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Hand-Shake and Eye-Glance, or The Result of Advertising for a Wife. Dovetailed into which are a few delicate raps at some of the indelicate Snoberies of immortal Snobdom." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

211. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-third day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven Richard H. Finley of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Finley's Improved Probate Record Books. Contents. The Will. The Certificate of Probate of Will. Petition for Probate of Will. Executor's Bond. Affidavit of Notice of Publication. Letter Testamentary. Adapted to the use of the several Probate Courts in the State of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

212. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-eighth day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, William D. Cochran of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Agricultural Book-keeping. Being a concise and Scientific System of keeping Farm Accounts. Divested of all Technical Terms, and accompanied with Blank books ruled and adapted to the system. By Wm. D. Cochran, late Principal of Cochran's Commercial Institute." The right whereof he claims as

Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

(213. See 214.)

214. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the fourth day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Messrs. Hosmer & Kerr of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. Volume IV. Continued from Volume III Michigan Reports. By George C. Gibbs." The right whereof they claim as Proprietors in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

215. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Seventh day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight William Zawadill of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of Genesee County, Michigan. Surveyed Compiled and Drawn by William Zawadill." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

216. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Seventeenth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Ernest M. Bement of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Sundries. A Poem." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

217. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-sixth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen

hundred and fifty-eight A. Wood of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Guide to Wealth. Over one hundred valuable receipts for Saloons, Inn-keepers, Grocers, Druggists, Merchants and for Families Generally. Fourth edition. Revised and Enlarged. By A. W. Chase, M.D. Published by A. Wood, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1858." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

218. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirteenth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Matilda Heron of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Mathilde, a Drama in three Acts. Translated from the French of Eugene Sue and adapted to the American Stage." By Matilda Heron." The right whereof she claims as Proprietress in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

219. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Matilda Heron of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following to wit: "Marie De Rohan, a drama in three Acts. Translated from the French and adapted to the American Stage by Matilda Heron." The right whereof she claims as Proprietress in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Transmitted Report to Sec'y. of State, July 10, 1858.

220. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Third day of August Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty eight Rev. W. H. Perrine of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Panoramic Map of Palestine, by Rev. W. H.

Perrine, A. M. 1859." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in Conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

221. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Twenty-fourth day of September Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Thomas S. Stanway of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of an Engraving the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: Dr. Stanway's Professional Mark." The right whereof he claims as Author and Designer in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Sept. 24, 1858.

222. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-seventh day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Alexander R. Tiffany of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Treatise On the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in the State of Michigan. Under Chapter Ninety-three of the Revised Statutes, With Practical forms. By Alexander R. Tiffany, Counsellor at Law." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

223. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-sixth day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Louis Fasquelle of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Juvenile or Introductory French Course, intended as an Introduction to the Author's 'new method' or larger course, by Louis Fasquelle, L.L.D. Professor of Modern Language and Literature in the University of Michigan; Corresponding Member of the National Institute, Author of a new method of learning the French language, "The Colloquial French Reader," Manual of

French Conversation, etc., etc., etc." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Feb. 7, 1859.

224. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Thomas M. Cooley of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Michigan Reports. Reports of cases heard and decided in the Supreme Court of Michigan from January 1st to November 12th, 1858. By Thomas M. Cooley, Vol. 1. Being Vol. V of the Series." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Dec. 22d, 1858.

225. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Fourth day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight William Anderson of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Label or Pamphlet the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Anderson's Blister Liniment. Thirty years' practical experience has proved this liniment unequalled in the removal of ring-bones, bone spavins, curbs, splints, blood spavins, and all callous substances without injuring the hair. Also a very effectual remedy in internal inflammation. It is also a sure cure in rheumatic affections in the human being. Applied once or twice a day. Directions for use. Apply thoroughly once a day for five or six days. Let it remain two days then apply some Mercurial Liniment or Lard. If the substance is not entirely removed repeat the process. For Internal inflammation rub two-thirds of a bottle from the brisket up twelve or fifteen inches. If needed use the remainder in twelve hours. Sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor. Price 75 cents. Wm. Anderson, Sturgis, Mich. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858. Wm. Anderson in the Clerk's office of the District of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

226. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Sixth day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Alexander R. Tiffany of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in the State of Michigan, under Chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes with Practical Forms. By Alexander R. Tiffany, Counsellor at Law. Third Edition." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

227. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Seventh day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Louis Fasquelle of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words, to wit: "A Juvenile French Course Introductory to Fasquelle's Larger French Course. By Louise Fasquelle, L.L.D. Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan; Corresponding member of the National Institute, Author of "A new method of learning the French Language," "The Colloquial French Reader," Manual of French Conversation etc. etc. etc." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

228. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twentieth day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Messrs. Stein and Buchheister of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Musical Composition, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Speak to me with thy shining Eyes. Ballad. Poetry by L. D. W. Music by Frank Buckley." The right whereof they claim as Proprietors in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."



Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Dec. 20, 1858.

229-232 missing.

233. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine John Farmer of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, embracing a great part of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and the whole mineral Regions, with Charts of the Lakes; exhibiting the Sections, the Soundings, the Geological Formations, and the General Topography. Compiled from the Topographical Departments, from the latest Geological, Nautical and Linear Surveys and from other authentic sources. Projected, engraved and Published by John Farmer of Detroit. Part First and Second, 1858. In Six Sheets. To be sold together, or in parts." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed April 9, 1859.

234. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine John Farmer of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, embracing a great part of Iowa and Illinois; and the whole mineral Region, with a Chart of the Lakes; exhibiting the Sections, the geological formations, and the general Topography. Compiled from the State Topographical Department, from the latest United States Surveys, and from other authentic Sources. By John Farmer of Detroit. 4 sheets." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed April 9, 1859.

235. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remem-

bered, that on the Thirtieth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine John Farmer of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of the State of Michigan and the Surrounding Country Exhibiting the Sections, and the latest surveys. Compiled from Authentic sources. By John Farmer, Detroit." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed April 9, 1859.

236. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Thirtieth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine John Farmer of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Farmer's 4th Sheet or Map of Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern part of Illinois. From actual survey. Exhibiting the Sections. By John Farmer of Detroit. 1858." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed April 9, 1859.

237. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eleventh day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Henry Goodby of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Wool. Its properties and structure. The effects produced by crossing the breed of sheep considered and practically demonstrated by Henry Goodby, Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan. Detroit, Michigan. Jan. 12, 1859." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

238. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Fifteenth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen

hundred and fifty-nine Joseph H. Wittemore of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Musical Composition the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Light Guard Polka" Composed by J. H. Wittemore. Respectfully dedicated to the Detroit Light Guard." The right whereof he claims as Composer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Feb. 22d, 1859.

Copy deposited Feb. 20, 1859.

239. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Ninth day of February Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine William M. Roe of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Bible vs. Materialism. in which the errors and sophism of modern materialists are detected and fully exposed and the true teaching of the Bible exhibited. By William M. Roe." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed April 28, 1859.

240. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Eighteenth day of February Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine I. Lamb of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Pamphlet the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Recipe for Manufacturing the Worlds Labor Saving Washing Soap, by I. Lamb, Coldwater, Mich. February, A. D. 1859." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed May 4, 1859.

241. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-second day of February Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine A. W. Chase, M.D. of the said District,

hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Information for every-body. An Invaluable Collection of over One hundred and fifty Practical Recipes for Business and Professional men, mechanics, artists, farmers and for families generally. Sixth Edition. Revised and Enlarged." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed Feb. 22, 1859.

242. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-eighth day of February Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Cordelia Spencer of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Oak Lawn, or Elcy Lee, the Traitor Wife, an original tale founded on fact, by C. Spencer." The right whereof she claims as Authoress and Proprietress in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

243. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Tenth day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine William W. Ryan of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Theory of Winds and Weather. Being an infallible guide by which the direction of the winds and the state of the weather may be ascertained in advance for each season of the year, and each month of the season, in any part of the world for all Coming Time. By William W. Ryan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed, April 30, 1859.

244. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirteenth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Elisha Chase of the said District, hath depos-

ited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "The Rubicon is Passed. The science of the development of the Human Family: Discovered, Classified, Systematized and Explained. By Elisha Chase." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed May 3d, 1859.

245 to 250 missing.

251. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Ninth day of June Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Aloys Wuerth of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Katholisches Gesangbuch nebst den gewöhnlichen Andachtsübungen zum andächtigen Gebrauche Katholischer Christen Eine Samulung deutscher und luterinischer Chorale und Kirchenlieder nach den Katolischer Gesangbüchern bearbitet und herausgegeben von Aloys Wuerth, Organist in the St. Maricn Kirche in Detroit." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy filed June 9, 1859.

Bound Volume of book recd. July 9, 1860. Transmitted Report to Commissioner of Patents, July 26, 1859.

252. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of July Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Leroy I. Blinn of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Practical Companion for the Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith. Containing rules for describing various kinds of Patterns used by Tin, Sheet-iron, and Copper-plate workers: Tables of Circumferences, and Areas of Circles: Weights of Sheet-iron, Copper, Brass and Lead pipes; Sizes of Tin-ware; Varnishes; Solders, etc. By Leroy I. Blinn." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

253. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirty-first day of August Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Alvan W. Chase, M. D. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Information for everybody. An invaluable collection of about two hundred practical Recipes for business and professional men, Mechanics, Artists, Farmers, and for families generally. Seventh Edition. Revised, illustrated and Enlarged." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
Copy filed August 31, 1859.

254. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-seventh day of September Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine John Slight of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map of prototype writing paper, Chart, diagram or design the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Prototypic or Preprinted Writing Paper. Adapted to a New and original system of making preprinted letters, or thin substitutes, subserve the ends of common manuscript characters, for the purpose of correspondence, business, verbatim reporting and secret or confidential communication called Prololypography or Preprinted Short-hand, together with instructions for its use. By John Slight." The right whereof he claims as Author Proprietor, inventor and designer in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

255. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Twenty-second day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine George A. Hoyt of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Musical Composition the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "The Ride up Broadway. Song. Words by Alfred B. Street. Music by George A. Hoyt." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. 256 and 257 missing.

258. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Thirteenth day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Thomas M. Cooley of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Michigan Reports. Reports of cases heard and decided in the Supreme Court of Michigan, from November 12, 1858 to July Term, 1859. Thomas M. Cooley Reporter. Vol. II. Being volume VI of the series." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Copy filed in Clerk's office, October 13, 1859.

259. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-third day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred fifty-nine A. Depuy Van Buren of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Jottings of a Year's Sojourn in the South, or First impressions of the Country and its people; with A Glimpse at School teaching in that Southern land and Reminiscences of Distinguished men." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Copy of Book filed in Clerk's office on February 21, 1859.

Reported up to and including this number, to Comm. of Patents Dec. 31, 1859.

260. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Nineteenth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Samuel H. Pierce of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "The Good Samaritan, or Every-body's Instructor. Containing numerous valuable Recipes. Compiled and published by Samuel H. Pierce." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Copy filed on January 19, 1860.



261. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-fifth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Oliver Goldsmith of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a "Print, Cut or Engraving" the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Silver Medal. Manufactured from the choicest collections of Vuelta Abajo Tobacco, by Oliver Goldsmith, 71 Woodward Avenue corner of Larned St., Detroit." The right whereof he claims as Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
Engraving filed on January 25, 1860.

262. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan. Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Gardner R. Lillibridge of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Chart the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Lillibridge's Return Time Annunciator." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
Chart filed Jan. 30, 1860.

263. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Fifth day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Albert B. Whiting of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Religion and Morality, a criticism on the character of the Jewish Jehovah, the Patriarchs, Prophets, Early Church Fathers, Popes, Cardinals, Priests and leading men of Catholic and Protestant Churches, with a defence of Spiritualism, etc." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
Copy of Pamphlets filed in Clerk's office on March 5, 1860.

264. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Mrs. Mary E. Bovee of the said district, hath depos-

ited in this office the title of a Design cut on Print the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Madame Bovee's Alphabetical Skeleton for Fitting and Making Dresses for Ladies and Children." The right whereof she claims as Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy of Design filed in Clerk's office April 25, 1860.

265. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Tenth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and Sixty Louis Fasquelle of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A New Method of learning The French Language embracing both the Analytic and Synthetic Modes of Instruction; being a plain and practical way of acquiring the art of reading, speaking, and composing French, on the plan of Woodbury's Method with German. By Louis Fasquelle, LL. D. Professor of modern languages and literature in the University of Michigan, corresponding member of the national institute, Author of "Juvenile French Course," "The Colloquial French Reader," "Manual of French Conversation," etc. Autant de langues on parle, autant de fois on est homme.— Charles V. Revised and improved." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Book filed in Clerk's office on Oct. 10, 1860.

266. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Thirtieth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty A. D. Ferren of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Origin of the American Indians or How the New World became Inhabited, A lecture by Hon. J. Madison Brown Before the Society of Historical Research at Indian College delivered February 9, 1854, and published by request of the Society." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

267. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remem-

bered that on the Twenty-fifth day of May Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Messrs. Sanborn and McNeil of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Pamphlet the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Sanborn & McNeil's Counting-House, Log and Boom-Pole Ready-Reckoning Table." The right whereof they claim as Authors and Proprietors in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. 268 and 269 missing.

270. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty David S. Harley of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following to wit: "Map of the Counties of Eaton and Barry, Michigan. Published by Geil, Harvey and Siverd, 517, 519, & 521, Minor St., Philadelphia, 1860. Scale, one mile to an inch. Drawn from special surveys and official Records. Special Surveys by Joseph S. Nash S. E. Eng'd. by Worley & Brocher." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

271. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the nineteenth day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Oliver Goldsmith of that said District, hath deposited in this office the title of an Engraving the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Bell. Manufactured from Choice [?] and Cuba Tobacco. 35 Woodward Avenue. (Design of a Bell) Detroit, Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author, Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Engraving filed in Clerk's office on October 19, 1860.

272. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-seventh day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Louis Fasquelle of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A course of the French language introductory to Fasquelle's Larger French Course. By Louis Fasquelle, LL.D. Professor

of modern language and literature in the University of Michigan, corresponding member of the National Institute. Author of "A new method of learning the French language", "The Colloquial French Reader", "Manual of French Conversation" etc. etc. etc." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Book filed in Clerk's office Jan. 26, 1861.

273. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty John F. Gail of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Map the title whereof is in the words following to wit: "Map of Wayne Co. Michigan. Published by Gail, Harley & Siverd. Nos. 517, 519 and 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, 1860. From special surveys and official Records by Geil and Harley. Special surveys by I. G. Freed, C. E. Eng'r by Worley & Brocher." The right whereof he claims as Author, Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Map filed in Clerk's office, January 31, 1861.

274. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Second day of November Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty- [ ] of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of an Engraving or Cut, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Hughes's Allegorical and Geographical Position of Modern Democracy." The right whereof he claims as Author, Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist. Copy Engraving filed in Clerk's office on November 2nd, 1860.

275. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Ira Mayhew of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping. A Full set, for both Single and Double Entry." The

right whereof he claims as author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

276. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the First day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Ira Mayhew of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping embracing Single and Double Entry, commercial calculations, and the Philosophy and morals of business. "Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in" Ecclesiasticus xlii 7." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

277. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Ira Mayhew of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping KEY." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

278. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan: District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the eighteenth day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Sanford M. Green of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "A Treatise on the Practice of the Circuit Court of the State of Michigan. Embracing Practical Forms of Proceedings therein by Sanford M. Green, one of the Circuit Judges." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Copy of Book filed in Clerk's office on Dec. 18, 1860.

279. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remem-

bered, that on the Eighteenth day of December Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty Chancey Goodrich of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Seven Easy and cheap methods for Preparing, Tanning, Dressing, Scenting, and Renovating all Wool and Fur Peltries, also all Fine Leather as adapted to the manufacture of Robes, Mats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Overshoes, etc. etc. Suited to Family and Individual Practise." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
3 copies of Book filed on Dec. 18, 1860.  
280 and 281 missing.

282. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Nineteenth day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one H. A. Peterman of Marshall of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Pamphlet the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Michigan Ague Cure." "The great chemical Remedy for all miasmatic fevers." "The most positive and safe remedy ever offered to the People of Michigan for the cure of Ague, Chill, Remittent Typhoid and all other Malarial Fevers." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

283. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-first day of January Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, R. Farmer and Company of the said District, hath deposited in the office the title of a Map, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, embracing a great part of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and the whole Mineral Region, with charts of the Lakes. Exhibiting the Sections, the Soundings, the Geological Formations, and the general Topography. Compiled from the Topographical Departments of the office of the United States Lake Surveys; from the latest Geological and Linear Surveys, and from various other reliable and authentic sources. Projected and engraved by John Farmer, C. E. Detroit, Michigan. Published by R. Farmer & Co., 1861." The right whereof they claim as authors, Designers and Proprietors in conformity with



an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
284 and 285 missing.

286. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twentieth day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, William W. Platt, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Pamphlet, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Platt's Counterfeit Detector, and universal Bank Note Gazetteer. With correct Rules by which spurious and Counterfeit Notes may be detected at a glance. Also a list of all the fraudulent and broken banks and altered notes, and a list of all the Solvent Banks, with rates of discount. Published by William W. Platt, 1861." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

287. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, A. W. Chase of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for everybody. An invaluable collection of about six hundred practical recipes, for business and professional men, mechanics, artists, farmers, and for families generally. Eighth Edition, Revised, Illustrated and Enlarged, with remarks and full explanations. By A. W. Chase, M.D." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.  
Copy of Book filed in Clerk's office April 1, 1861.

288. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Fifteenth day of April Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, W. H. Clute of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "The White Slave, a story of the Anglo-Saxon in Bondage. By Mrs. Julia A. Jackson. Published by W. H. Clute, Three Rivers Reporter office, Three Rivers, Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Publisher and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of



Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

289. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, L. S. Scranton of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Scranton's System of Index to the Record of Deeds and Mortgages, by L. S. Scranton, Grand Rapids, Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Book filed in Clerk's office April 18, 1861.

290. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Thomas S. Thompson of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Second Edition "Thompson's Coast Pilot of the Upper Lakes on Both Shores corrected and improved for 1861. With a Chart of the South Shore of Lake Superior and all the principal harbors now in use, consisting of Grand Island, Marquette Bay, Portage Entry, Point Keeweenaw and Manitou Island, Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, Ontonagon, LaPoint and the Apostle Islands, Fond du Lac, and Superior City, Compiled by I. S. Thompson, Licensed Pilot of the Lakes. Printed and Published by James Barnet, Chicago, 1861." The right whereof he claims as Author in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Book filed in Clerk's office May 20, 1861.

291. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Seventh day of May Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, David S. Harley of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of Kalamazoo Co., Michigan. Published by Geil & Harley, 517, 519 and 521 Miner St., Philadelphia, 1861. Scale 1¼ inches to a mile." The right whereof he claims as Publisher and Proprietor in

conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

Map filed in Clerk's office May 7, 1861.

292 and 293 missing.

294. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Eighteenth day of June Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one George W. Wilson, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Map of Ionia County, Michigan. Compiled from official Records By George W. Wilson, 1861. Scale 2,640 feet to 1 inch." The right whereof he claims as Author, Designer and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

295. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the First day of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Edward Mohl, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of an Engraving, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Edward Mohl. Manufactured from the Choicest Tobacco, No. 3 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861. By Edward Mohl, in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

296. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the First day of July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and Sixty-one Edward Mohl, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of an Engraving, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit; "Knight Templar. Manufactured by Edward Mohl. No. 3 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. From the Choicest Tobacco. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1861, By Edward Mohl, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

297. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-eighth day of August Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Chauncey Goodrich of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Sequel to Goodrich's System of Tanning. Being a familiar treatise containing both Theory and Practice with numerous improvements and additions. By Chauncey Goodrich, Lansing, Mich., 1861." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

298. United States of America. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on the Twenty-third day of October Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and Sixty-one, Reuben Wood of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, to wit: "Goodrich's Seven Methods of Tanning. Revised, Improved and Enlarged, in three parts. Lansing, Mich., 1861." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for Mich. Dist.

(To be continued)

## HISTORICAL NOTES

EARLY in 1926, the Indiana Historical Society formed a commission of Indiana citizens to arrange for a celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the conquest of the old Northwest Territory by George Rogers Clark and his little company of pioneersmen.

Clark successfully broke the hold of Great Britain on this territory. His bloodless capture of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, his remarkably courageous and dramatic march through flooded lands in midwinter to besiege and capture the British lieutenant-governor and his soldiers in their fort at Vincennes, and his series of successful negotiations with the Indian tribes that had been so widely used by the British in attacks on those who sought to colonize the western lands, occurred in the summer and fall of 1778 and the winter of 1778-1779. The crowning stroke of his campaign was the capture of the British at Vincennes.

This was not only the one great event in the Revolutionary War occurring west of the Appalachian mountains, but it was one of the most important events of the entire war.

The 150th anniversary will soon be at hand. America has neglected these pioneer heroes. Great monuments and memorials have been built to honor nearly every other man who had even a minor part to play in the leadership of the Revolution, yet Clark and his men suffered from lack of gratitude while they lived, and even down to this day their deeds are too little known.

The Clark campaign added to the boundaries of the new nation the vast region between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, the Appalachian mountains and the Mississippi River, comprising now more than one-fifth the population and more than one-fourth the wealth and resources of that nation. The Indiana Historical Society has determined that it shall do its

*heroic  
deeds*

utmost to lead the nation to pay grateful homage to the memory of these men and their deeds when the 150th anniversary of their remarkable campaign comes. The commission appointed by the society has been earnestly at work to lay the plans and procure the governmental action that will be needed for this memorial and observance.

Since the inception of this movement the commission appointed by the Indiana Historical Society has received many strong statements of approval of its plan to commemorate the Clark achievements. Members of Congress, Cabinet members, educators, and institutions upon hearing of the plan have offered support, among them the Michigan Historical Commission, and the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

In an extended report made by the architect and planner of memorials for the commission, who has made a careful survey of the site of Fort Sackville in the City of Vincennes, of the city itself, and of the river banks opposite we find this summary:

"Upon analysis the whole problem, which is large in scope, seems to me to resolve itself into three principal categories: First, the George Rogers Clark Memorial and its immediate entourage; Second, the new bridge it is proposed to build across the Wabash River at this historic point; and Third, the reclamation of the river front of Vincennes with the matters thereby involved, and which would have a profound influence upon the future of the city, its health, beauty, convenience, and consequent prosperity."

WE have received the following additional decorations to be included with those recently published by the Michigan Historical Commission in Volume I of *Michigan in the World War*:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON.

11 November, 1920.

SIR:

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the NAVY CROSS to

LIEUTENANT (j.g.) MARVIN L. COON, USMRF

for services during the World War as set forth in the following: CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in charge of a boat sent out from the U. S. S. CORONA to the rescue of men from the FLORENCE H., which vessel loaded with explosives, was burned in the harbor of Quiberon on the night of the 17th of April, 1918. Almost immediately after the outbreak of the fire, the water in the vicinity of the FLORENCE H. was covered with burning powder boxes, many of which exploded, scattering flames throughout the wreckage. The officers and crews of the CORONA'S boats drove their boats into the burning mass and succeeded in saving the lives of many men, who, but for the help so promptly and heroically extended must have perished in the wreckage."

For the President.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

Secretary of the Navy.

Certified to be a true copy.

(Signed) M. L. Coon.

Certified to be a true copy.

E. M. ROSECRANS.

Capt. 119th F. A.

#### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL CITATION

Mark L. Ireland, major, Quartermaster Corps, then colonel, Motor Transport Corps, (Quartermaster Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility. As Chief of the Repair Division, Office of the Director, Motor Transport Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, he displayed sound judgment, executive ability of a high order and unremitting devotion to duty thus contributing, markedly, to the successful

operations of the Motor Transport Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces.

OFFICIAL

The Adjutant General's Office,  
War Department

Legal residence since 1892:  
Chesaning, Mich.

A true copy:

Mark L. Ireland,

Major, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

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THE Allied front in Belgium and France, at the end of the World War, is being marked with a chain of MEMORIAL MILESTONES by the Touring Club of France whose assistance to the men in the trenches was so generous. These small monuments, in red granite, stand on the wayside at the crossings of the line. They cost 3500 francs and are provided by public subscription. Each one bears the names of its location and dedication. Approximately 240 can be erected. It was announced in the T. C. F. magazine last October, page 287, that in July there were 116 of them in place.

America had then contributed only eight of those 116 monuments. They were sponsored by: 1st, Mrs. Edgar Ames, of Seattle, for the women of the state of Washington; 2nd, Colonel Beach, mayor of Minneapolis; 3rd, President Ray Lyman Wilbur, for Stanford University; 4th, Mr. Leon Bocqueraz, of San Francisco, for the "Poilus" in California; 5th, Brigadier General James Robb, for the National Guard, State of New York; 6th, Mr. Frank P. Lewis, of Seattle, for the Lafayette lodges in the United States; 7th, Mr. Ernest B. Hussey, of Seattle, for the George Washington Foundation; 8th, Mrs. Harry John Miller, of Everett, State Representative at Olympia, for the State of Washington.

A former president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce



commended those Memorial Milestones in the following words:

"Each Allied nation has a national shrine where homage may be rendered to the Allied dead. But should not WE, AMERICANS, have our STATE SHRINE too, testifying to our undying gratitude and reverence for the men of our respective commonwealths, etc."

The people and legislature of the state of Washington have dedicated their Memorial Milestones. This notice aims to promote similar action throughout the country.

While the first 116 monuments in place already make a unique historic chain, there are still as many more links to be added. Not a single crossing should remain unmarked.

One hundred and fifty dollars will pay, at present, for a Memorial Milestone. Sponsors are requested to address that amount, in checks only, either to the Department Adjutants of the Legion, or to the undersigned who will notify them of the location and erection of their STATE SHRINES.

C. R. GUERARD,

• SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

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Dear Editor:

THE question, who was the original or first discoverer of iron ore in the present iron district of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, is one I wish to comment upon in the Magazine by reason of an article publishing in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of date, March 26, 1927, in which credit is given to Marji Gesick, a chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians. It is stated in the article that to him a monument was erected in 1904 by The Jackson Mining Company, on which was inscribed the following:

This monument was erected by the Jackson Iron Company in October, 1904, to mark the first discovery of Iron Ore in the Lake Superior region. The exact spot is 300 feet northeasterly from this monument, to an iron post.

The ore was found under the roots of a fallen pine tree, in June, 1845, by Marji Gesick, a chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians. The land was secured by a Mining "permit" and the property subsequently developed by the Jackson Mining Company, organized, July 23, 1845.

A cousin, Curtis Fairbairn Burt, Mining Engineer, at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, sent me the copy of the *Journal*, quoted from. I have no reason for questioning the historical correctness of the credit given to the Indian chief, except in one particular. The field notes of William A. Burt, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, now lodged in the Archives of Michigan at Lansing, if consulted, will prove that on or about September 19, 1844, while surveying in the present iron district of Marquette County he made discovery of iron ore some nine months before it was discovered by the Indian chief. This being true, it would seem entirely in accord with the facts, if the Jackson Iron Company were to chisel away from the record on the monument, in question, the single word "First." It would not, in any way, change the fact, if it be such, that the Indian Chippewa Chief discovered iron ore in June, 1845, under the roots of the pine tree, as stated in the monument record.

Now, I turn to an interesting account of the discovery of iron ore on Sept. 19, 1844, by William A. Burt. In a book, entitled, *Honorable Peter White* (copyrighted 1905, by the Penton Publishing Company, Cleveland), on page 17, I quote, as follows:

Iron was first discovered by William A. Burt, United States Deputy Surveyor and party who were engaged in surveying the Upper Peninsula. In the party, were William Ivwa, compassman; Jacob Houghton, barometer man; H. Mellen, R. S. Mellen, James King, and two Indians, named John Taylor, and Michael Doner. While running the East line of Township 47 north, Range 27 west, they observed on September 19, 1844, by means of the Solar Compass, the most remarkable variations in the direction of the needle. These fluctuations greatly excited Mr. Burt, who was the inventor of the Solar Compass, and when the compass indicated a variation of 87 degrees, he could

contain himself no longer, "Boys," said he, "Look around and see what you can find." Each member of the party began independent search and found outcroppings of Iron ore, in great abundance.

They noted in their report and on their maps that iron existed and that was all. They related the discovery to the Indians whom they met, but it seems not to have reached the ears of any white man. Among those to whom they made mention of the existence of iron was Louis Nolan, a half-breed, living at Sault Ste. Marie, and an old Indian Chief named Madjigijig, whose wigwam was at the mouth of the Carp River. In the spring of 1845, P. M. Everett of Jackson, Michigan, accompanied by four men, on their way to the Upper Peninsula and the copper country, on reaching Sault Ste. Marie, met Nolan, from whom they heard the story of the discovery of iron ore by the surveyors.

Nolan escorted them as far west as Teal Lake, but was unable to locate any iron deposits. Everett then started for Copper Harbor and, on the way met Madjigijig, the old Indian Chief. The party turned back and Madjigijig undertook to show them where the iron ore was. He piloted them directly to the Jackson and Cleveland mountains, but to no definite iron ore deposit, because his superstition kept him in fear of approach to it. The terms Jackson and Cleveland are used because, later, the mines located in the vicinity were so named. The actual discovery of the Iron ore in the spring of 1845, was made by two men of the Everett party, S. T. Carr and E. S. Rockwell.

Thus, it will be clear to the impartial student of Upper Peninsula history and iron ore discovery, that there were two independent discoveries: that made by William A. Burt, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, as related in the Peter White biography, his biographer being Ralph D. Williams, such discovery having been made on a day specified, to-wit: September 19, 1844; the later discovery being made by the two members mentioned, Carr and Rockwell, of the Everett party in the spring of 1845, very likely in the presence of the old Chippewa Indian Chief, Madjigijig.

SEVERAL important additions have recently been made to the books possessed by the Marquette County Historical Society relating to the Upper Peninsula Indians. One of these is Schoolcraft's version of the Hiawatha story. This volume was published at Philadelphia in 1856. It is known that Longfellow, who never visited the Upper Peninsula personally, relied largely on Schoolcraft for the material out of which he wove his immortal poem of the Ojibways. There are a number of legends in Schoolcraft's book relating specifically to Lake Superior.

Another volume is the *Life of Peter Marksman*, Ojibway missionary, by Rev. John Pietezel, who wrote a much more familiar volume, *Lights and Shadows of Missionary Life*. Peter Marksman was a Chippewa, or Ojibway, Christian Indian, born in 1815, and stationed at various times at L'Anse and other points on Lake Superior and in the Lower Peninsula. The book throws light on Indian customs as well as the religious work of this native preacher.

Three other titles are: *Mackinac, Formerly Michilimackinac*, by John R. Bailey, Lansing, Mich., 1875; S. R. Brown, *The Western Gazateer or Emigrant's Directory*, which relates to a number of western states, and was published at Auburn, N. Y., in 1817; George W. Hawes, *Michigan State Gazateer, Shippers' Guide and Business Directory for 1865*, published at Indianapolis in 1864.

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REQUEST for information that may be of general interest: In 1903, *The Red-Keggers*, by Eugene Thwing, illustrated by W. Herbert Dunton, was published by Grosset and Dunlap, N. Y. It is a well-written story of some 400 pages of a Michigan farming and lumbering community, the scene of which is in the Saginaw region. In his preface the author states that he is indebted for much of his material to Mr. John

W. Rhines, whose long experience in that section of the country, his personal reminiscences, acquaintance with men and women of the time and graphic descriptions of places and incidents were a constant help during the progress of the work. Mr. Edwin N. Burton is mentioned, as placing at the disposal of the author the reminiscences of his brother, Mr. Frank S. Burton.

Reply: *Who's Who in America* gives detailed information concerning Eugene Thwing, who we believe is still alive, maintaining a home at Ridgewood, New Jersey, and an office at 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

*The Red-Keggers* was originally published by The Book-lover Press, in 1903. A book with similar setting, called *The Man From Red Keg*, was published by Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905, later published in the Burt Home Library series.

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ON the "Want List" of the Illinois Book Exchange (337 West Madison Street, Chicago) we find the following:

Michigan Bar Association *Reports* for 1890-1900, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917.

*Michigan Reports*, 44 volumes.

*Michigan Reports*, Brown's *Nisi Prius*, 2 vols.; Howell's *Nisi Prius*, 1. Vol.

*Michigan Law Review*, Vols. 1-21.

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THE need of fire-proof quarters for records on paper has been an ever present one, as this item, dating from 1091 A. D., from the *Chronicle of the Abbot Ingulph of Croyland* testifies. Its quaint language gives charm to the account,

"Our plumber, being employed in the tower of the church about the repairs of the roof, and not extinguishing his fire

in the evening, but fatally and most foolishly covering it with ashes, that he might the more readily set to work in the morning, went down to supper; and when, after supper, all our servants had gone to bed, a strong wind rising from the north speedily brought on our great calamity. For, entering the tower through the lattice-work, it blew away the ashes, and then drove the live coals against the nearest woodwork, where, quickly finding dry materials which were ready to catch, and thus gaining strength, the fire began to seize the more substantial parts. . . . Being awakened by the loud clamour of the people, I saw as clearly as if it had been noonday all the servants of the monastery running towards the church, crying and hallooing. Having put on my slippers, and waked my companions, I hastened down into the cloister. I ran to the door of the church; and, attempting to enter, was very nearly caught by the melted bell-metal and boiling lead, which were pouring down. I stepped back, however, in time; and, looking in, and seeing that the flames had everywhere got the upper hand, I took my course toward the dormitory. . . .

"About the third hour of the day, the fire being in great measure got under, we went into the church, and extinguishing with water the fire which was already subsiding, we perceived in the incinerated choir that all the service books, both antiphonaries and graduals, had perished. . . . Going up to our archives we found that, although they were entirely covered by a stone arch, nevertheless, the fire rushing in through the wooden windows, all our deeds were stuck together, and burnt up by the extreme heat, as if they had been in a glowing furnace or oven; although the cases in which they were kept appeared to be safe and sound. Our most beautiful chirographs, written in the Roman character, and adorned with golden crosses, and most beautiful paintings, and precious materials, which were repositied in that place, were all destroyed. The privileges also of the kings of Mercia, the most ancient and best, in like manner beautifully executed, with

golden illuminations, but written in the Saxon character, were all burned. All our documents of this kind, greater and less, were about four hundred in number; and, in one moment of a most dismal night, they were destroyed and lost to us by lamentable misfortune. A few years before, I had taken from our archives a good many chirographs, written in the Saxon character, because we had duplicates, and in some cases triplicates of them; and had given them to our Cantor, Master Fulmar, to be kept in the cloister to help the juniors to learn the Saxon character, because that letter had for a long while been despised and neglected by reason of the Normans, and was now known only to a few of the more aged; that so the younger ones, being instructed to read this character, might be more competent to use the documents of their monastery against their adversaries in their old age. These chirographs, being kept in a certain old chest, which was enclosed by the wall of the church, were the only ones that were saved, and escaped the fire. These are now our chief and principal documents, which were formerly secondary, and put aside, having been long lightly esteemed and looked down upon, because of their barbarous writing; according to the saying of Job—'The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat.'

"All our library also perished, which contained more than three hundred original volumes, besides smaller volumes, which were more than four hundred."—

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**R**ESPECTING genealogical work, an exchange contains the following notes from the pen of Mr. Frank Hervey Pettingell:

The natural mental endowments necessary for successful genealogical research are a keen, analytical and unbiased mind; pertinacity, patience and rare reasoning qualities, and strange as it may seem, imagination sometimes comes in handy.



It is well to know the history and geography of the locality involved, and a knowledge of the pursuits and habits of the people is often helpful in solving baffling problems.

Genealogy is a fascinating study and altogether too lightly regarded, but it must be admitted that it is gradually becoming an acknowledged profession. Even so, the majority of people look upon one delving into his or her ancestry as being afflicted with a harmless mental malady to be facetiously tolerated.

Genealogical research is inspired by various motives, generally to qualify for membership in certain patriotic and revolutionary societies as well as colonial and similar organizations where distinctive rights of descent are essential. Other incentives are family pride and a desire to prove the right to bear arms. To the writer's notion the most absurd motive of all is the European estate phantom, and it is surprising how many people are earnestly studying their pedigrees for the sole purpose of establishing a claim to one of these elusive fortunes.

Regardless of everything, genealogy, no matter what its object, is a harmless hobby, but unless intelligently handled no end of money can be squandered on it. But why poke fun or gibe any one making a sincere effort to trace his ancestry, even if they are doing it for no other purpose than idle curiosity.

To accomplish results that will be of lasting satisfaction to all concerned, seriousness of purpose, conscientiously adhered to, is especially important. Of course, it is gratifying to discover illustrious ancestors and a temptation to disregard or ignore objectionable ones, but to discard the latter or appropriate the former without sound reasoning backed by reliable authority, is unwise for obvious reasons, and in many instances it will be only a question of time when the correct line of descent will be proven beyond a doubt.

When copying notes, beginners should be careful to always include title of volume, author's name and page number. By

so doing much wasted time, occasioned by retracing their tracks, will be avoided.

It is lamentable that there are not more reliable professional genealogists in the field who have taken up the work for the love of it as well as for pecuniary considerations. When starting out, this type of genealogist is very useful and more or less necessary to those living far from the haunts of their early ancestors or where original records are preserved, as well as to those who are not fortunate enough to have access to a well selected genealogical and historical collection.

But after all, no specific rule can be laid down, as genealogical information is obtained in the most unexpected manner and found in all sorts of places.

To the initiated the real enjoyment of the game is to go it alone unaided by the professional, then if a prize is won a delight will be experienced which is best understood by the amateur genealogist who has achieved something worth while.

However, without entering further into the whys and wherefores, genealogy is a subject entitled to more encouragement than it ordinarily receives, but as time passes it will be universally recognized as having an important bearing on the general scheme of life.

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Dear Editor:

WE recently discovered in Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, in the article about J. Appleton Morgan that this gentleman's father Peyton R. Morgan is referred to as "the founder of Saginaw, Michigan." This we were unable to substantiate from such records of Saginaw County history as we have. I find one reference to Mr. Morgan in *The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, III, p. 606.

Accordingly we wrote to Dr. J. Appleton Morgan who is still living in New York City and from his reply I quote the follow-

ing which may be of interest to your readers: "In or about the year 1850 when I was of the age of five years, I heard my father say that the newspapers stated that salt had been discovered in commercial quantities in the vicinity of Saginaw, and that it was a great surprise to him because, when he was there, the Indians had not only no idea that there was any salt in the vicinity, but that an Indian would make almost any payment in pelts or other things to obtain a mere handful of salt—that it was the thing they wanted most. I then asked my father when he was in Saginaw, and he told me that he once purchased a considerable tract of land in the territory occupied by, (or at the confluence of)—the four rivers, Tittabawassee, Shiawassee, Cass and Flint—and that he believed that he, and a number of woodsmen employed by him to clear such purchase, were the first white men that ever visited that region; that he had many interesting dealings with the Indians (Chippewas ?) and that he became very popular with them and that he never cheated an Indian, and that the Indians in some way understood that he did not.

"And I remember, too, that a large room in our house was filled with all sorts of Indian curiosities: pipes, buffalo robes, the tanned sides of which were ornamented with colored pictures of animals, decorations, etc.; moccasins, mococks and other receptacles of bark, etc.,—all of which were presents to my father from the Indians.

"In some notes I once contributed to the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* some six or seven years ago I told some further stories of my father's dealings with the Indians, I remembered. The upshot was that my father discovered that the parties who had sold him the tract of land he improved by clearing, building tenements, etc., did not themselves possess any title to the land, and that my father lost his entire investment.

"From the reference, Vol. 3, page 606, of *The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, I am guessing that quite a

number of residents of Avon or Avon Springs, Livingston County, New York, visited the vicinity of Saginaw at the time my father made the purchase aforesaid.

"My father was the son of an officer in the Revolution who received for his military services a large grant of land on which the towns of Avon, Lima and Genesee were located and himself, when unmarried, had settled at Avon. As he was possessed of very considerable means and was eager, as were hundreds of other young men to emulate the Astor Fur trading ventures of 1811 and later at Astoria, I inferred that his idea was to establish a fur trade at Saginaw.

"I find among the impressions—or information—received at the time that my father's investment which was a total loss, was \$30,000.00."

Very truly yours,

J. S. CLEAVINGER,

Librarian.

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**M**R. J. D. PIERSON, old-timer of Grand Rapids, pays tribute out of his experience to the life of the pioneer. He writes:

My father and mother came to Michigan from their home in New York state after their marriage in 1835. The first vote my father cast in his new home was during the dispute between Ohio and Michigan over a strip of land on the Maumee river.

They lived in Lawrence county for two years and then moved to Ottawa county, in 1838, on a claim about a mile north of Grand river, near Lamont, then called Steels Landing. In making the money to pay for his home, my father made shaved shingles and sold them in Grand Haven for from \$1 to \$1.25 a thousand.

The woods, and all Ottawa county was practically a forest, abounded with wild game in those days, bear and wild turkey being plentiful. There were many fur-bearing animals, and part of our income was derived from the sale of pelts, caught in a dead-fall trap.

Grand river was the "highway" of that period, there being from two to four boats between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. In the winter

my father put on his skates and skated to Grand Rapids or Grand Haven for the family necessities.

They were quite accommodating on the boats, customers being limited. I remember one occasion, upon which my father, engrossed in his conversation at the dock, allowed the boat to steam away without him. He halloed, and while the captain cursed him for an idiot, he brought the boat back just the same.

We built a horse-car railroad to draw logs to the river, and then made a raft of them and floated them down to Spring Lake, then called Mill Point, and sold them for from \$2.50 to \$3 a thousand feet.

Our house was built in the midst of a forest of innumerable kinds of timber, and between Indians and wolves one did not dare venture outside of the house at night. For protection from the wolves at night, we carried a torch made of blazing pine knots, lighting one from the other as they expired.

My father grubbed trees from the middle of the old river road from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven, in the township of Allendale, his home.

This was the next step in transportation. We would load tanbark on a sled and, with a team of oxen, haul it over the road. Next came a wooden axle-tree, with a strip of iron on the top and bottom to keep it from wearing out too soon.

We used to grease the axle with soft soap, adding a bit of flour so that it would stick better.

We found our way to school by following the trail blazed through the wood by chipping bark from the trees. But all in all, although pioneer experiences were severe, we seemed just as happy, if not more so, than the folks I see around me today.

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Dear Editor:

**R**ESPONDING to your request for a brief sketch of my father: Charles Carroll Miller was born in Kennebunkport, March 11, 1830. The Miller family is an old one of English ancestry dating back to the 13th Century, and its members were among the first to seek freedom of worship on the shores of Massachusetts in 1620. He was named for "Charles Carroll of Carrolton," one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a sea captain, and he was educated at Lewiston Academy, Maine.

In 1856 he came to Grand Rapids early in the Spring. He was then not only a Baptist of repute, but also entered into the political field, being an ardent Abolitionist. He was a man quick in repartee, ready of wit and at all times in good humor, was often urged to carry arms for self protection, which he never would do, saying, "A barking dog never bites." At one political meeting a man called out from the audience,

"Mr. Miller, would you like to have your daughter marry a nigger?"

Answering, he said,

"I would rather my daughter would marry a man with a black skin and a white heart than a man with a white skin and black heart."

During the Civil War he was appointed Chaplin and paymaster for the two camps at Grand Rapids.

Among his personal friends were Zachariah Chandler, Samuel W. Smith, Thomas W. Ferry, President McKinley, R. A. Alger and others.

Although positions which were very lucrative were offered him, he preferred to preach the Gospel, and was a Baptist pastor for over 40 years, serving in Alpine, Oakfield, Stanton, Oxford, Pontiac, Howell and Augusta, Wis. At the close of his active pastoral work, he was postmaster in Stanton and later served in the War Department during the Spanish American War, also as special Land Agent in Wisconsin for a time. Health failing, he came to Cadillac in 1903, where ended a useful life August 17, 1907.

MRS. CARROLL EVERARD MILLER,  
State Chaplin, D. A. R.,  
Cadillac, Mich.

Dear Editor :

YOU ask me about Alfred B. Tozer. I can give you a brief sketch, and doubtless others can add much. He seems to me very worthy of a place in your series, "Little Journeys in Journalism."

Alfred B. Tozer, printer and author, was born in Northville, Michigan, July 17, 1847. His age was 69 when he died. Mr. Tozer attended public schools in Battle Creek and Olivet College in his youth and learned the trade of a journeyman printer in Jackson. His first employment as a writer was given him by publishers of the Brooklyn, (N. Y.) *Eagle*. Later he edited a newspaper in Bangor, Michigan, for a season. Publishers of newspapers in Battle Creek, Grand Rapids and Chicago sought and obtained his services at different periods.

In Grand Rapids he filled the position of city editor of the *Herald* and also the *Times*. In Battle Creek he served the *Journal* in an editorial capacity. He was a clever writer of prose and poetry and ranked high as an author of romantic stories and of travel. His romances were published in *Street & Smith's Weekly*, issued in New York a score of years ago. During a period of several years he wrote the "Nick Carter" tales of adventure for the Magnet Library. Many of his books were published by Street & Smith, and also by Donahoe, of Chicago. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Chicago *Ledger* Company, in an editorial capacity. Through his efforts that newspaper was raised from an insignificant position to a high standard in literature and commerce. From a losing it was raised to a paying investment.

Mr. Tozer's books number several hundred. Many may be found on the shelves of public libraries. He was resourceful, energetic and devoted to his calling. To write a story of several hundred pages and deliver the manuscript to a publisher within one week was not a difficult task for Mr. Tozer to accomplish. During his residence in Grand Rapids Mr. Tozer



was elected and re-elected clerk of the police court and served the city several years in that capacity.

ARTHUR SCOTT WHITE,  
Grand Rapids.

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OUR friend George Catlin, in jovial mood replies to request for a biographical sketch. George's proverbial modesty gets in his way, but his friends will be glad to have this, *multum in parvo*:

I could best conform to the request for a personal record with the quotation from Gray's *Elegy*:

A youth (?) to fortune and to fame unknown  
Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth  
But Melancholy failed to mark him for her own.

After brief experiences as druggist, engineer, factory hand, school teacher, insurance man, he stumbled and fell into the newspaper game more than 40 years ago and has never attempted to struggle out. Eight years on *Grand Rapids Herald*, circulator, reporter and city editor, 1884-1892. Nearly 35 years on *Detroit News* as reporter, feature writer, editorial writer for 25 years, librarian since 1917.

No further seek his merits to disclose  
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode.

The short and simple annals of the poor have nothing on  
Yours truly,

GEO. B. CATLIN.

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QUOTING from a paper by Mrs. Emma Lamb Baker of Petoskey, upon the life of her father, Jonathan Lamb, a Michigan pioneer: In his ideas and methods, Jonathan Lamb was about fifty years ahead of his times. He wrote several text books. One was a child's book on science and nature study, but of course the three Rs left no

time for such studies in those days. Lamb's speller contained alternate reading and spelling lessons, using the same words in each, a method used later in the McGuffey Readers. Unfortunately all his books and papers were destroyed by fire years ago, the only thing remaining being an address that he was invited to give before the Michigan legislature on February 6, 1843.

To those interested in the early educational history of Michigan a few quotations may be thought worth while.

#### The Invitation.

"We, the undersigned members of the Senate, respectfully request J. Lamb Esq. to deliver in the Senate chamber, at the capital, a lecture on the subject of Primary Schools, having express reference to the several bills on that subject, now before the legislature."

The following was also communicated.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 3, 1843.

J. Lamb Esq.—I am instructed by the Senate to tender you the use of the Senate chamber on Monday evening next for the purpose of delivering a public lecture on Primary Schools having express reference to the several bills on that subject now before both branches of the legislature.

Respectfully &c.

Jas. E. Pratt,

Sec. Senate.

#### The Lecture.

Gentlemen,—I feel truly grateful to you for the kind invitation you have given me to address you this evening; but while I feel grateful for this act of politeness, I have other feelings to which I cannot give utterance. No words can describe the full measure of anxiety which my heart now feels. I am addressing a deliberative body of gentlemen who have the destinies of unborn thousands in their hands for weal or woe and the well-being of almost all the children of this whole state. If the right course is pursued and a proper School Law is enacted, we may look forward with strong hopes of prosperity and happiness.

But should the contrary course be pursued, and a *time serving law*, narrow and exclusive in its operation be passed and the rising generation be left to grow up in ignorance, every sober, reflecting man must look on the future with dark forebodings.

This state contains the elements of a mighty people. If its affairs are directed by wise legislation, it will arrive at greatness. Our people even now have no superiors in tact and natural intellect. Our

climate is well adapted to the production of great minds. Our location is such that we shall always mingle more or less with the great mass of the business men of the nation. Our wisest course then is to make provisions for the education of the entire people, and let that education be calculated to make them "Moral, good and wise."

The gentlemen of the senate have requested me to express my views in regard to the principles of a school law. In relation to this subject I would say that I have one general maxim by which I am guided on all matters relating to education. I ask concerning every theory—Is it practicable? Will it operate well in practice? And again,—*is it practicable?*

Another maxim is that whatever has a tendency to sever or even weaken the bonds of society is worse than a pestilence.

The value of general education is beginning to be appreciated throughout the civilized world. Kings and Emperors have found that it is for their interest that their meanest subjects be well educated.

Bonaparte when on the Isle of St. Helena predicted that Russia would in a few years, conquer all Europe, and that Prussia would be its first victim. Prussia's Monarch was well aware of the truth of Napoleon's prediction. But did he commence building forts and training armies? No, he took a wiser course, and the only one that could save his dominion from the grasp of the Russian Bear. He established a system of general education. Every child in his kingdom is educated at the public expense. The young man is taught to love his king and country. And that love and veneration grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength. Now, Russia's prospects for European conquest are hopeless in the extreme.

And shall not we bind the affections of our youth to our institutions, and inspire them with a love of country? In this republic is it not for our best interest to elevate the moral character of the poorer classes as well as the rich? The maxim that more intelligence causes more virtue is as true as holy writ.

The people that are able now pay out their money for the support of select schools, and in many instances to hire vagrant mountebanks to instruct their children, but the children of the poor are neglected.

This state of things has been brought about by the doings of our legislature of 1840, by repealing our excellent school law and substituting for it that narrow system we now have. It must be evident to every reflecting man that it is impossible for our country to remain long a republic and be prosperous without general intelligence. The question arises,—How is this intelligence to be obtained with the greatest facility? I answer, "By means of the common schools." It

is a system that binds together in one interest and feeling the whole people, if established on the true democratic principle of taxation. John Knox, the great Scotch reformer was the founder of the system. He established schools in every parish in Scotland with the design of promoting the interest of the Protestant faith.

There is no people on earth so oppressed as the common people of England and Ireland. They have a great many charity schools in those countries. Let us have common schools in this country, and we shall remain a free people. Until good public schools are established we must patronize the little select schools among us. They are a public nuisance after all, and ought not to be encouraged. Their tendency is to make proud aristocrats of one portion of the community and vassals of the rest. This weakens the state. We ought to legislate so as to bind together in one interest the whole people; to harmonize and unite in kind feeling the entire community.

I came to this state with the design of taking charge of a seminary of learning, but I found the business of teaching was not respectable and I left it. Negro singers are far better paid than our best school teachers. The hostler gets higher wages than the best men who instruct our youth. A peddler of tinware is his superior in public estimation. The strolling mountebank that teaches geography as by steam, merely repeating names of places, &c. can get his fifty dollars for eighteen lessons. But the useful teacher who toils on from day to day gets eleven dollars a month and "boards round."

As the traveller passes through our state, every few miles he meets with a mean little hut, placed almost in the road, with no yard around it, and with half the windows missing, and one or two of the panels of the door knocked out. These are our schoolhouses. Gentlemen are straining their wits to get emigrants to our state. I could give them the proper advice. I would advise them to send a person through the state and direct him to burn down these little monuments of our disgrace and meanness, and enact a law at this very session requiring the people to build elegant ones.

There are some honorable exceptions to these remarks. At Hillsdale village and a few other places that I have visited they have good school houses. Senator Shearer in a debate boasted that in Plymouth they have a school house built of brick, which cost \$155, and it is seven feet high between floors. What prodigals they must be in Plymouth to build such enormous school houses!

Let Your School Law Be Explicit.

Our school law, according to Mr. Jefferson, is the most important bill in our code. It of course, must be a bill of considerable length,

and should be well arranged under distinct heads, and the duty of every officer be made clear and explicit. The penalties of neglect of duty should insure their faithful execution. It should permit the people to tax themselves for the erection of school houses.

Thank you.

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**O**BSERVING the westward course of the sun in the heavens, the pioneers, like their racial ancestors, turned their footsteps toward the same destination. The future seemed to lie in that direction. And as the glowing tints of sunrise inspired daily hope of bright achievement, so the flaming skies of sunset beckoned ever onward with the promise of possessions and ultimate repose. Feeling the irresistible urge of progress, they moved in harmony with the universe.

Without envy or reluctance, the pioneers bade farewell to settled contentment in the East and set their faces valiantly toward the frontier. Endowed with hope, endurance, fortitude, versatility, confidence, high ideals, and wholesome discontent with inertia, they moved forward in the van. They encountered adversity with a courageous smile and endured privation with grim determination. Able bodied and capable they were—men and women who knew the equity of required toil and kept their faith in final success.

Pioneering consists of surmounting obstacles for the first time and smoothing the way for others. The people who settled this State counted it worth while to hew and build, to sow and reap and sow again, to rear their children in simplicity and reverence, and to establish institutions for the promotion of civil order. Winning a continent was the splendid enterprise that fired their imagination. Allured by the boundless acres and hustling commerce they willingly risked their lives and treasure in the glorious work of making homes and developing the country.

Satisfaction with things as they are is the test of static

society, but the essence of pioneering is dynamic ambition. Something ventured, something gained. And always buoyantly westward, ho! with the star of empire. Leadership in place of imitation; progress rather than stagnation; vision and not drowsy myopia; hope of the future more than satisfaction with the past; self-reliance instead of dependence—all these, and more, are the spirit of pioneering.—J. E. B. in *The Palimpsest* (Iowa Hist. Soc.)

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THE fifty-third annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, held at St. Ignace and Mackinac Island July 28-29 was a most inspiring event. The opening session at St. Ignace on Thursday afternoon was attended by several hundred people from all parts of the state and by tourists from adjoining states interested in the history of the Great Lakes region and especially in the work of the early missions. This session was given in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the burial of Father James Marquette on the site of the old St. Ignace Mission and the 50th anniversary of the discovery of his grave. Rev. John T. Holland of St. Ignace presided, and addresses were given by Rt. Rev. P. J. Nussbaum, D.D., Bishop of Marquette, and Rev. Wm. F. Gagnieur, S.J. of Sault Ste. Marie. Bishop Nussbaum called attention to the part played by religious instruction of youth in earlier times and the need of better balance in education than commonly obtains today. Fr. Gagnieur's paper presented the historic background of the work of Father Marquette.

On Friday afternoon a program was given in the auditorium of the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island. Mr. James E. Jopling of Marquette read a carefully prepared paper upon the life and work of Cornish miners in the Upper Peninsula, and Mr. Walter F. Gries of Ishpeming nicely supplemented this paper with a half hour of stories typical of the wit and humor

of the Cornish he has known from boyhood among whom he has lived and worked as an educator. Dr. Milo M. Quaife, editor of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library read a pleasing and adequate summary of Mackinac history under the caption, "Romance of the Mackinac Country." At this session Prof. C. S. Larzelere of Central State Teachers' College, vice-president of the Society presided in the absence of President William L. Clements of Bay City who was detained by other important business.

At the business meeting, Treasurer B. F. Davis reported the financial status of the Society as follows: Cash on hand May 1, 1926, \$180.97; received for membership dues during the year \$243.50; received for sale of banquet tickets \$25.50; total \$449.97; expenditures for the year \$299.18; balance on hand July 1 \$160.79. The committee on the Judge Fletcher Memorial, Junius E. Beal of Ann Arbor chairman, reported substantial progress. By unanimous vote of the Society the present officers were continued for 1927-28; William L. Clements president; Claude S. Larzelere vice-president; George N. Fuller secretary; and Benjamin F. Davis treasurer. The following trustees were elected to succeed themselves for the biennium 1927-29; Claude S. Larzelere, Lew Allen Chase, Charles S. Weissert, Carl E. Pray, and Arnold Mulder.

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THE annual meeting, known as Pioneers' Day, of the Three Oaks Historical Society, for 1927 was held May 11 in the local high school. Between four and five hundred were in attendance at the afternoon session, devoted to the program, and over two hundred and fifty sat down to the dinner at noon, provided by "pot-luck."

During the noon hour the Three Oaks Band gave a concert on the south lawn of the school grounds. The dinner hour was announced by the ringing of the old school bell, now long



silent, by a pioneer who for years rang it as part of his daily work.

Of those present at the afternoon program, about seventy-five per cent were over fifty years of age. This year the society offered a gold-piece to the oldest person attending. This was won by Mrs. Mary A. Fuller, of La Porte, 92 years of age. The closest attention was given to the pioneers as they gave their messages under the "Five Minute Talks" periods.

A badge was awarded to the one who, by vote of the audience, gave the best talk or told the best story. F. T. Millis, of Chicago, a son of the pioneer Baptist minister of Three Oaks who preached here during the Civil War, was voted the winner.

The reading of the mortuary record showed the deaths of thirty-seven of the early settlers or their descendants, of the region in and adjacent to Three Oaks. The list was not as large as last year's but included Henry N. Chamberlain, Jr., the first white child born in the limits of what is now Three Oaks; Mrs. J. L. McKie, Matt Rist, Sr., Mrs. Caroline Chamberlain, all of whom have resided in Three Oaks almost since the town was settled, and many others.

Among the musical features was a violin and dulcimer duet. The players, Wade Nash and Ed Mann, are sons of two musicians who furnished on the same instruments, most of the music of this community in Civil War times. Jas. Nash and Perry Mann, two of the first scholars in Three Oaks' first school, performed at will either on the violin or the dulcimer, changing off while playing as whim dictated. The instruments used at this program were the violin and the dulcimer played by the old musicians sixty years ago. Mr. Nash gave as a dulcimer solo, the first piece he heard Perry Mann play on this instrument long ago.

Another musical number that greatly interested, was the "Lining off" of a hymn, led by Frank Seiples of Michigan City. Mr. Seiples got the pitch from his tuning fork, gave the key and their dominant notes to the various voices—the whole

audience did the singing—and then read a line, after which all sang it, then waited for the next. One believing that the only way to get volume and harmony is by singing a song through in complete form, would have been amazed at the swing and vigor developed by this line singing, with the rests in between.

Old time declamations led back to a type of recitation now not favored. Reading lessons from old readers, dating from 1818 to 1872, emphasized the great changes that have taken place in reading instruction up to the present time.

In the arithmetic lessons, using old arithmetics for the examples, the stress was placed on the unusual type of example there included. One problem worked was that of a man who agrees to work for a farmer for forty years. The first year he is to receive one kernel of corn, the second year ten kernels and so on in tenfold increase. Granting 10,000 kernels to the bushel and corn worth \$1.00 a bushel, how much wages would he have coming at the end of his years of service?

As has been the custom since the beginning of the society, the program concluded with the singing of "God be with you till we meet again."

As stated on the program, "This day Three Oaks and the surrounding region has set aside and observed in honor and memory of those and their descendants who wrought this country from the magnificent forests of primeval days to the fine farms of the present." And as has become the custom, all Three Oaks business houses, factories, and stores, closed for the afternoon.

Speakers with long talks are not secured for the program. In keeping with the other programs, "this program was built on the assumption that our pioneer guests would much rather listen to their friends and neighbors tell tales of the past than to hear an orator. It is believed that ten five-minute talks are more welcome than one of an hour and a half."

Three Oaks Historical Society has been in existence eleven years. This was the eleventh Pioneers' Day. The society has

a present membership of 364 fully paid-up friends. It holds ten meetings each year, of which *Pioneers' Day*, the concluding meeting, is the most important.

Officers are elected at each *Pioneers' Day*. This year Fred Edinger was elected president, G. L. Schelley vice-president, Geo. R. Fox secretary and Jacob Donner treasurer.—Contributed by Geo. R. Fox.

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A MOST interesting event was the recent centennial at Dearborn, June 17. The affair was sponsored by the Dearborn Board of Commerce, which has shown a very useful and creditable interest in the history of the community. But it was Mr. Ford's contribution of rare old relics for the parade that made the event memorable.

The celebration consisted of a street parade and pageant in the morning, games, music, races and "stunts" by the school children at Ford Field in the afternoon, and old-fashioned dances, some of the dances being in costume, in a roped off portion of *Monroe Boulevard* in the evening.

It was intended that after the games on Ford Field there should be three addresses appropriate to the occasion: 1. On the "Founding of Dearborn" by Henry A. Haigh, local historian. 2. On the "Development of Dearborn" by W. J. Cameron, editor of the *Dearborn Independent*. 3. On the "Future of Dearborn" by W. B. Stout, Supt. of the Ford Airport and Aviation Works of the Ford Motor Company. But before the games were finished it was long past supper time and it seemed well to let the people go to their dinners in order to be back in time for the old fashioned dances.

The big thing of the day was the parade and the pageant. Mr. Ford's energetic care in preserving original relics of the interesting days a hundred years ago, came into wonderfully interesting and important play.

There was the "Old Covered Wagon" drawn by a team of oxen and filled with home seekers bound for the golden west; there was the "Bark Covered House" on a float, just as described by the late Wm. Nowlin, son of the builder of one of the first human habitations in Dearborn; and the Old Ten Eyck Tavern, in miniature, on a float, where so many thousands of west bound pilgrims spent their first night on the long trail westward from Detroit; also floats with wood choppers clearing the homesites, thrashers with flails flailing out the first crop of wheat, farm boys with the old horses bearing on their backs the bags of corn on the way to Coon's Mill; and the little red school house and many other familiar pioneer pictures so far as they could be depicted on the floats. Perhaps the most thrilling sight was that of an original old wood-burning locomotive with flaming smokestack, of the date about 1840, which was run on the trolley tracks preceded by old stage coaches, some drawn by four horses, canastota wagons, farm wagons of many kinds, "democrat" wagons, buggies, sulkies, carts, and carriages in great variety, some very beautiful. Then when all the horse drawn vehicles had passed came the original "First Ford," on a truck carefully guarded, followed by the original "Fifteen Millionth Ford" and the various styles and forms of Fords in common use. Then came the Lincolns, all beautiful, and all the other makes of cars that cared to join the parade. At last, as showing the next transition in the evolution of transportation came an airplane creeping along cautiously as though about to rise and fly.

It was a wonderful sight, such as probably no other town in all creation could put forth.

Dearborn was organized as a township of Wayne County on June 17, 1827. It was originally called Bucklin after one of the first settlers, the name being later changed to Pekin and finally, on reorganization, to Dearborn in honor of General Henry Dearborn who commanded the United States forces at the time of the War of 1812.

## THE TOTE ROAD

Still runs the road across the plains—  
A yellow ribbon, winding  
O'er hills and hollows deep with sand,  
Of olden days reminding.

The toll gate on the old plank road,  
Which charged a fee for crossing  
The miles of well-laid seasoned plank—  
Years gone, have seen its passing.

Three tracks wide, you yet can see  
The tote-road still meandering;  
Up Gray's valley, o'er Silver creek,  
Goes its vagrant wandering.

The block-house next, where teamsters stopped,  
Weary, cold and snowy,  
To rest and sleep and feed their teams  
'Gainst next day's blizzards blowy.

'Twas kept by Colgrove, Hi by name,  
Then David Love came after.  
A welcome spot to tired man,  
From floor to cellinged rafter.

Next came the Schad house's warmth and cheer  
To make the traveler glad;  
'Twas kept and owned at different times  
By Etzel, Reed and Schad.

Where wide built porch and grand ballroom  
Are crumbled in the dust;  
Now rabbits hop 'mid blueberry plants,  
And hinges deep with rust.

Northward still the old road winds—  
Scrub oaks, jackpines a-plenty.  
Since those old days of team and load  
'Tis ten years and twice twenty.

Not yet the end, the Thompson house  
On the AuSable river,  
Still stands to greet the passerby  
In limousine or flivver.

Then Colgrove farm and Comin's camp,  
Where timber grew galore,  
Where riverman and lumberjacks  
Danced on the old camp floor.

Gray timber wolves, in howling packs,  
Made night-time music gaily,  
While pork and beans and venison steak  
The camp cook served up daily.

Those days are gone—no more we'll see  
Teamster or river driver;  
They passed this way—The road is left  
To be the last survivor.

*By Ida Westervelt Sibley,  
Hale, R. 2, Mich.*

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**T**HE story of Silver Creek House, told by Augusta D. Barnes of Howell:

In 1834 or 1835, the old log Tavern at Silver Creek was built by Jesse Osborn on a high bluff of the Creek along the Detroit and Chicago Turnpike in Woodstock, Lenawee County. The Creek was the outlet of Silver Lake, a clear pebbly bottomed stream, and travelers drove through it to water their teams, whether horses or oxen,—mostly oxen in those days. The structure consisted of a double log building with a wide platform running the whole length of the front. The large bar-room had an old-fashioned fire-place with andirons and a place to roll in big logs, and a glowing fire was kept night and day. The bar-room was the main sitting room. The dining room and kitchen were combined. A small ladies parlor and two bedrooms were on the first floor. Sleeping rooms for the family and help were in the loft, and were reached by a ladder.

The landlord, Jesse Osborn, was a genial and popular host. His wife, Rachel Chase Osborn, was a famous cook and nurse. She found time to visit the sick for miles around and prepared such tempting and nutritious dishes that the good people claimed they were better than medicine. Doctors were scarce and fever and ague plenty. Rachel Chase Osborn was second cousin to Salmon P. Chase and inherited a large part of the Chase affability. The landlord Jesse Osborn was known as a farmer and apple raiser as well as tavern keeper. He took up 160 acres of land on Silver Creek and planted an orchard,

and was a real Johnie Appleseed, planting orchards wherever he went.

The old stage coach running from Detroit to Chicago on the Turnpike stopped at the Silver Creek hostelry for supper and over night. A little knoll about 20 rods overlooked the Tavern and the sight of it was the signal for the stage horn to blow and for the four horses to break into a gallop as they drew up in front of the big platform for unloading. A jolly lot they were, numbering from 15 to 20. One night about 6 o'clock as the stage rolled in, a bundle was thrown on the platform and the wail of an infant came from it. Passengers rushed to the rescue, only to find that a ventriloquist was aboard and had thrown his voice to the bundle.

After a bounteous old-fashioned supper the guests circled about the big fire-place in the bar-room and told stories, which were enlivened by mugs of beer and whiskey. No prohibition in those days. Wine was served to callers, and even the ministers partook of the beverage. Women guests were generally supplied with beds, but the men often rolled up in blankets on the barroom floor and told stories all night.

The stage coach and steam boat were the only modes of travel in those days. Detroit was the dumping place for the steamboats, and the Detroit and Chicago Turnpike with its line of stage coaches was the outlet to settle up the intervening territory. Travelers hurried through Michigan on account of the weird tales of fever and ague and low land. Silvery Creek House was used for a hostelry for over 30 years. The last occupant being Alvin C. Osborn, son of Jesse Osborn. As time went on, he built a large frame hotel across the road and continued as its landlord for a good many years. This in turn is now occupied by his son Nathaniel Osborn, although not as a hotel. The old log Tavern was kept as a memento until the foundation rotted and made it dangerous. Sweet smelling lilacs and old-fashioned roses were planted at every window and are still growing among the ruins.

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**E**XTRACT from a letter written by Judge Fred J. Russell (for 17 years Judge of Muskegon district) to Miss Mary E. Fish, Greenville, Mich., Historian of the Louis Joseph Montcalm Chapter, D. A. R.; letter dated Nov. 14, 1913:

My Dear Mary:—

As to the information that you desire regarding Greenville, there are many things that I could tell you if I could bring them fully to memory. As I first remember Greenville, we came down the west

*Pioneer  
Association*



side of the Middleton pond and there was an old log house standing just at the end of the dam on the south side. That was when our people moved to Greenville. At that time I was a very large baby: I am not certain whether my mother was carrying me or not. There was then a saw-mill just below the west end of the dam on the opposite side from the Middleton flouring mill. That part of Greenville on the east side of Main Street was my father's old farm. It ran from the river on the north to below the lower mills. The lower mills were afterward built and were called the "Russell Mills."

We moved into the shanty where our old house stood on the north side of the street just west of the bridge which crossed the old mill pond going east from Rutan's store. (Washington St.) The house that we moved into was the house that I showed you which had been moved a little to the west and just north, that of which one of the photos you sent me was a picture. Just back of where that old house stood, toward where the railroad depot now is, is the only place that I have ever seen where there were large Red Cedar trees; there were many large Red Cedar trees two or three feet through. I can remember very well when I was a lad, of sitting on a pile of fence posts back of our house and whittling Cedar, the same as they make lead pencils of.

Our cattle ran in the woods across the river north of the road. I remember very well when the telegraph was first discovered, of my mother's talking to me to induce me to hunt the cows more rapidly by illustrating in the way of the rapidity of the messages passing through the woods.

While we were living in this house my father was post-master. The mail was brought over from Ionia by a boy on horse-back. I remember very well that the lad had the horse trained so that he would kneel so that the boy could mount easily. At that time we had no envelopes and I think the postage was twenty-five cents and was stamped paid. Every person made his own envelopes.

At that time there were no stoves and my mother cooked over a fireplace perhaps four feet in width and I can see it as plainly now as ever; the old grate and the old iron tea-kettle that had several hooks of wire so as to hook the kettles on to do the cooking and my mother did all of her baking in an open oven set in front of the fireplace. At that time we had no Lucifer matches, and the only means of getting a fire was by a steel and flint, or by rubbing sticks together. I can remember very well of my father and mother using the steel and flint and a piece of punk to catch the blaze. Our people were very particular about covering up the coals at night so that

we might have fire, for sometimes it was very difficult to start a fire with flint, and I remember very well indeed of going across the bridge to the east and down the mill pond on the east side to a Mr. Parker's to borrow fire so that we could start our fire at home. We carried these coals in a shovel with sides and a flap over the top made of sheet iron.

About the next thing that I remember after our advent to Greenville was a man by the name of McCreedy had a grocery store on the east side of Main Street about twenty rods south of the Winter Inn. I went over there across our field from where the house was to get some saleratus and McCreedy gave me a lead fifty cent piece and when I got home my father and I went back over there to get good money. I think this was the first grocery in the city.

I attended school in a red school-house near the corner of Lafayette and Cass streets from the time I was a lad until I was probably thirteen years of age. Whether Miss Catherine Satterlee was one of my teachers or not, I am unable to tell.

After my father had lived on this farm for several years he went into company with John Greene, who lived perhaps twenty rods west of the Winter Inn, and with Chas. C. Ellsworth, attorney of the then village. They built up an extensive mercantile business and the store was about a block north of the Winter Inn on the west side of the street passing the street running east and west. My father remained in that business with them until he finally sold his farm and other property to Manning Rutan, the father of Eugene Rutan.

I am unable to state what year our people came to Greenville but I should say it was about 1845. When I was about fourteen years of age, my father moved over to Fairplains and purchased the farm there and Mr. Daniel Root built the house of which you sent me a picture. We lived there for several years. I attended a little red school house on the east side of the road about sixty rods south of that house. There was where William Lunn and I attended school together.

Later my father sold his farm and we removed to a place that was called by the name of "Russel's Mills" about twelve miles north of Greenville, and is now Trufant. My father started a farm there. During a part of the time that our people lived there, I boarded at Edwin Russell's and attended school at Cook's Corners. There was where I brought you the milk mornings and there was where I brought the pop-corn from. Later my father's people moved to Greenville and kept the Rossman House where the Winter Inn now is and while we were living there was a part of the time that I boarded at your

father's (Dr. E. Fish) residence, and went to school. From there my father was informed by a man by the name of Frank French, who had been to Oceana County with some Indians, that there was a Lead Mine here and he came out here to investigate the truth of the Lead Mine but was unable to find it. However he was so well impressed with the agricultural land that he made selections and later moved here.

You ask if there were Indians in the vicinity of Greenville when we were there. There was an Indian village about two miles up the river from Greenville on the west side of the stream, I believe by the name of the "Blacksmith Indians." I know that there lived there a man by the name of John Wabasis who afterwards with the rest of the Indians removed to Oceana county and made the selections of their land there.

My father was appointed County Judge for Ionia and Montcalm counties when they had three counties, and was the first Court of Record in Montcalm county. At the time the county seat was at Greenville, Circuit Court was held in the ball-room of the Rossman House.

I do not know whether I have answered your various questions or not. If I could talk this matter over face to face, I presume there are many things that I could call your attention to that perhaps would interest you and you would be glad to know.

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**H**OW Benton Harbor started; told by Mr. A. M. Randall of Benton Harbor for the Benton Harbor News-Palladium:

On the first day of May, 1850, my uncle, J. I. Randall, a resident of St. Joseph, with whom I had been living for the last two years placed me in the home of Henry C. Morton and wife, who with his father and mother occupied the present home of J. Stanley Morton.

At that time there was no bridge across the river and we were obliged to go to St. Joe by going up to what was then known as the Spink bridge. The road was only cut out wide enough for a wagon track, and if at any time the bridge was out of repair, we would cross on a ferry, and thereby hangs a tale.

There was a meeting called in St. Joseph to solicit aid in building a bridge across the river on about the present site of the Main street bridge. The principal representatives from this side of the river were H. C. Morton and Charles Hull. After the question had been discussed pro and con, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph was called on for an

expression of his views in the matter, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that we are obliged to build that bridge. The farmers on the other side of the river have no other place to go, and they will have to build in order to get here." At that, Mr. Hull turned to Mr. Morton, and said, "Let's go home," and immediately they left the room.

Mr. Hull didn't go to bed until midnight, and tossed in his bed until early dawn without being able to go to sleep. Then he got up and told his son Marshall that he and Mr. Morton would start in to solicit aid for the building of the bridge, and that they would try to get someone interested in starting a business of some kind here. That movement on the part of those two men resulted in the building of the most prosperous city in southwestern Michigan. These latter facts I learned through the courtesy of my lifelong friend, J. S. Morton, and Marshall Hull.

In conclusion I will say that to these two men more than any other two in the community is due the credit for making a beautiful city out of a patch of oak grubs and a marsh.

Illustrating what they did, I will state that Mr. Morton's name headed the subscription list for the bridge, for \$200, and Mr. Hull's was the second name for \$100, while most of the subscriptions ran from \$1 up. Prominent among the more than 150 names on the list was that of "Uncle Jim" Higby who built the Higby house. He was a successful farmer, and a public spirited citizen.

In the year 1860 the canal which was responsible for the first growth of Benton Harbor was started by a Chicago firm, and was completed in the year 1862.

The chief backers, and the men chiefly responsible for the realization of the canal's completion were H. C. Morton, Charles Hull, and Sterne Brunson. These three men were tireless in their efforts for the furtherance of the city. Mr. Morton was present and active in every move for the advancement and growth of the infant village of that time.

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1. **A** WORD from Dr. F. N. Turner, Lansing, old-time physician, who writes:

-691 In this period of more or less happy "dryness," it might interest some to relate my recollections of the birth and growth of temperance sentiment in the capital city and how the social habit of drinking was done away with as a social feature in entertainment.

I have noticed that in our progressive cosmopolitan Western public

life, when a foreigner or group of foreigners tries to graft upon our social or public life, something they had or enjoyed in their own country, they in many instances meet with disappointment and failure. The thing has to be acclimated and tested out before we will give it our hearty support. It was so with "drinking," which was introduced from Europe.

In writing about this growth of temperance, I can illustrate it by the growth, life and death of a pioneer brewery at the North end, or North Lansing. Go with me to the northwest corner of Maple and Pine streets and notice that old one-story and a half wooden house with a low one-story addition along its west side. There is nothing very striking about its appearance or its location. There are many old wooden buildings in this city that look like it. It looked better fifty years ago, when at that time it stood in the western suburbs of the North end.

Well, what about this old building? It stands today as the ruins of an industry and two score years ago was part of Weimann's Brewery.

Sixty or sixty-five years ago there drifted into the North End a tall German. He was accompanied by his wife and baby. He showed by his movements and actions that he was full of energy and hard work. In this he was helped by his short, sturdy frau. He told the public that he was looking for a location, that he was a brewer and intended starting a brewery.

After a time, we find him clearing and building on the northeast corner of Pine and Maple streets. Why did he locate here? At that time a small spring brook crossed Maple street near the corner of Pine, and meandered down across Franklin street near Mr. Alfred Bixby's place and emptied into Grand River.

This creek could give him plenty of fresh water and the banks could be utilized at small expense and not much digging as a cooling cellar for his brewery. A vacant square just east of his building which had a small grove of maples and other trees on its north side could, if his business was a success and needed expanding, be bought or leased as a beer garden, also the creek flats with its dark, rich soil was an ideal cabbage patch. The unfenced commons south and west of his location afforded pasture, with no expense, to his cows.

My earliest recollections of this brewery was the present building with its long porch on the east side, the brewhouse proper set a short distance north, a young forest of hop poles along a drive on the eastern side, for German thrift and custom made him raise his own hops which he used in his business, his bustling wife waiting upon

customers in the front room while her good man was busy with the brewing. Very distinct recollections come to me now of this front room with its sanded floor, the tall hop poles with their swaying vines, the smell of steaming malt, the tinkle of cowbells on the commons and the harsh guttural tones of the German customers mingled with clouds of tobacco smoke from some large porcelain pipes. The creek with the dark forest as its back ground and impenetrable swamp—Bogus Swamp—that hid the springs from which it had its source, must have stirred memories in the brewer's mind of the Black Forest in Germany.

For the first few years this industry flourished but all this time a cloud, small at first but as years passed increased in size, overshadowed it. What was this cloud? On a large square directly west of this industry was an institution whose growth did not depend upon beer or the consumption of it but upon its suppression. What was this institution? An educational institution, the Lansing Female Seminary with Miss Abby and Adelia Rogers for owners and instructors. Why should these ladies object to the brewery and its customers, as Mr. Weimann never peddled his wares on the Seminary grounds and always treated the Misses Rogers in a polite and respectful manner when they met. No, it wasn't that, but it was the location of the brewery, for the only driveway to the Seminary grounds was a drive that entered the southeast corner of the square and that led directly past the brewery in going to and from the Middle Town and North Lansing.

This school was a select one and all the pupils were from the first families of Lansing, Detroit and other cities. They had refined tastes, noses and hearing and they came to this school to have the same cultivated and trained for their future stations in life. How could they do this when they had to pass this German brewery two or three times a day. They objected to the smell of the brewing, the sauer kraut making, the pig pens that contained the pigs fattening on the waste malt and their ears could not take in the beauties of "Wagner's "Drinking Song" or the "Watch on the Rhine" sung at 12 o'clock at night by a score of lusty Germans each with one or two quarts of beer under his belt, so they objected.

The Misses Rogers carried their complaints to the brewer and we can imagine the result. He with his broken English and she with authoritative way must have made a discussion and a scene that would tempt the pen of an author or the brush of an artist.

Miss Abbie Rogers, as I remember her, was a woman of sterling character, resolute will and active, progressive mind. She, if living



now, would make a shining light in the Woman or any progressive movement. She was not a believer in coeducation. Many striking things occurred in this woman's life and into my youthful ears stories were told of her birth in a New England state, her migration into Missouri with her sister and their trials and failure to start a select school for girls there, their horseback ride of a thousand miles north, and their founding a school here in the woods, how she went before the Michigan Legislature session after session for means to carry on same and how her death occurred before she could reap the fruits of her labors and life work.

Can you imagine such a woman letting a German brewer get the best of her in a deal or argument? No, he had to give way, and his dream of a beer garden, on the German plan, vanished as well as his profits and customers. I can imagine that in their discussion she told him that beer was a plebian drink—her ancestors drank nothing but New England or New Bedford rum—the smell of his brewery and saur kraut disturbed her digestion and the nights were too noisy for sleep by the drinking songs of his customers. Her way prevailed and she carried the neighborhood with her, so gradually the smoke from Meimann's brewery was a thing of the past and only by a hitch of memory from some of the old pioneers is it remembered.

Miss Rogers was then the pioneer in this temperance movement. She showed by her work that beer-making and beer-drinking as a factor of entertainment and sociability was a foreign product and could not be grafted upon our American social life, at least not on Lansing life, while she was around.

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FROM the papers of the late Mrs. James H. Campbell of Grand Rapids is taken this item, dated 1868:

PERRIN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MARSHALL, MICHIGAN.  
FORMERLY MARSHALL HOUSE.

This Institute has been in successful operation for nearly two years, under care and direction of the Misses Bacon for the special education of young ladies. Prof. Dunn, Rector of the Episcopal society, of this city, has charge of the religious instructions of this institute. This building in which the school is kept is a fine edifice, situated in one of the most pleasant portions of the city, with ample room to accommodate a large number of female students. Young ladies desir-



customers in the front room while her good man was busy with the brewing. Very distinct recollections come to me now of this front room with its sanded floor, the tall hop poles with their swaying vines, the smell of steaming malt, the tinkle of cowbells on the commons and the harsh guttural tones of the German customers mingled with clouds of tobacco smoke from some large porcelain pipes. The creek with the dark forest as its back ground and impenetrable swamp—Bogus Swamp—that hid the springs from which it had its source, must have stirred memories in the brewer's mind of the Black Forest in Germany.

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ing to complete their education in a quiet rural city, amid pleasant scenes and under the direction of very intelligent and refined teachers, can here find these advantages rarely obtained.

Let no one entertain the idea that in coming West, that he or she, are shutting themselves off from social, moral and religious associations, with which they are now surrounded in their quiet Eastern homes.

The energy which has pushed the iron steed to the base of the Rocky Mountains, in an incomparable short time on the eastern slope and that which is now boring into the bowels of the mountain, on the Pacific slope, is everywhere present in every western State and has planted in a remarkable short time in our midst, every institution that can contribute to the welfare of mankind.

Marshall Michigan 1868.

Michigan Real Estate Record.

*Cal. gold  
Hills 67*

CONTAINED in the register of deeds' office of St. Joseph County is an interesting record of nine men of that county, pioneers who formed a stock company in 1849, to seek their fortunes in the California gold fields. A copy of the preamble, constitution, and by-laws of the company, which was called the "Overland Gold Mining Company of St. Joseph County, Mich.," was recorded in the county records Feb. 27, 1849, and attracts attention as one of the most interesting of all early historical documents there recorded. *Cont. l. 1*

The preamble sets forth the objects of the company in five paragraphs; the second of these reads:

"The objects of this company shall be: First, the preservation of health and good morals; the second, the common safety; third, the accumulation of gold by manual labor, trade, and by devoting our best talents to the promotion of these objects."

Other paragraphs concern the officers, equipment, etc. Forty-seven paragraphs were signed by these nine men, whose names are familiar to those interested in the early history of the county. They were: Gershom B. Day, captain; Volney Patchin, lieutenant; H. Jacobs, treasurer; Stephen H. Chase, secretary; John Major, W. H. Angevine, Benjamin Ogden, Jr., G. T. Brooks, Mitchel Laird.

Those joining in the expedition were required to pay a fee of \$250. The constitution provided for conduct of the members, and, in a semi-military manner, for safe-guarding during travel to the gold fields.

Strict moral conduct was required. A provision in the constitution

provided that no "profane language, no blackguard, or outlandish expressions shall be allowed in any member of this company toward each other; and, especially to people we may pass, however rudely they may address us. No individual shall be allowed to play at cards, dice, or any other species of gambling under any pretense whatever. Any individual who shall drink ardent spirits and become drunk, in the judgment of the company, shall be liable to be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$100 for each offense, at discretion of the company."

The regulations also prohibited marching or labor on Sunday and stated that at least one religious service would be held when weather was favorable.

Each man joining this company was to "furnish himself with an India rubber cap, cloak or coat and leggins, two coats, two vests, twelve shirts, six pair of socks, six towels and one traveling bag."

In order to "protect ourselves against invasion by robbers each man in this company shall be furnished with at least one revolving six-shooter pistol, one rifle, or approved gun, and one bowie knife.

"There shall be in the company one crowbar, two good hand saws, two drawing knives, one iron square, one set firmer's chisels, one inch and a half auger, one jack plane, two hammers, one sledge, one small vise, one small anvil, one drill, priming wire and tamping iron and one small bellows. Each company shall be furnished with four mattresses, four blankets, four buffalo robes, one light iron stove, two kettles, one frying pan, four knives and forks, four tin basins and plates, one salt and pepper dish and one ten-gallon water cask. Each company shall be furnished with 25 pounds of rifle powder, 100 pounds of lead, 50 boxes of rifle caps. Also four gallons of good brandy, two gallons of No. 6, also two good axes, three shovels, two hoes, two painted tin pails, one pick-ax, six papers of tacks, and a quantity of wire. There shall be a chest of medicine in the company selected by a competent physician.

These men, with such rigid rules, high morals and hopes, left the county in the spring of 1849 with four yoke of oxen, covered wagon, camp equipage and completed the journey to California in six months. They were not very successful in their search for gold. A year later they disposed of their oxen, obtained sailboats and sailed around "the Horn" on the return journey.

It is told that the party encountered a calm in the Gulf of Mexico and were unable to sail for a month. This was unexpected delay and as the rations became low the situation was serious. Each man was put on rations that would only sustain life, and the company fished for turtles and lived on the soup from these during the month until

winds permitted continuance of the journey, which required another six months.

Arthur Gardner, residing near Centreville, is a kinsman of Volney Patchin, member of the gold hunters' party, and owns the Colt revolver Patchin carried on the expedition. Gardner, descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families, lives in the spacious old homestead occupied by several generations of Gardners.

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Dear Editor:

**S**PEAKING of state prisons—have you ever happened to hear about the first county jail in St. Joseph County?

The mention of the buying of the county farm or the building of the first county jail is always conducive to paroxysms of glee among the pioneers, and the raconteur of this tale only divulged it upon pain of eternal secrecy as to its source, the while he vouched for its correctness.

It was during a meeting of the Board of Supervisors who were trying to find sufficient excuse for having met—away back in White Pigeon in 1832—that one of them hit upon the happy thought of building a county jail at Centerville. The board leaped en masse upon the idea.

To be sure, there were no tenants awaiting the building, but looking at each other in watchful waiting, they did not know how soon the call might come for housing a criminal and find them wanting, and, anyway, all well regulated communities had jails, and perhaps if the county had one, Providence (or some one of their number) might provide an inmate.

And so they got busy—very busy, and two months afterwards the county bastile was completed—that is, the contractor said it was completed. But contractors seem not to have changed in the last century, for this one, like many of his successors, had left off the most important part.

The building itself was not bad. It was built of timbers a foot square. It was built in two blocks with an eight-foot space between, two stories, fourteen feet high, with floors

twelve and eight inches thick, doors of four-inch plank, grated windows and a strong shingle roof.

But when, with a last gathering up of his tools and a final rescuing of his tenpenny nails from the urchins who had uninvitedly helped, the contractor turned the completed calaboose over to the county, the Board of Supervisors refused to settle. This contractor had overlooked any fastenings for the doors!

So he started through the village to find a lock or locksmith and some interested adviser suggested the municipal gunsmith. The business in munitions was dull and the gunsmith hailed with delight the opportunity to give his ingenuity full reign. He contrived such an ingenious and intricate conglomeration of bolts and wards that the most expert Raffles could not pick it and the most dexterous yegg could not unlock it, even with the key. This pride of the village weighed twenty-five pounds and by sheer weight it nearly broke down the door when finally fastened to it.

It defied any entrance most of the time and rapid exit at all times, and the old lock is supposed to have terrified more criminals in an early day than did the jail that was fastened to it.

Its devious windings and capricious ways may have accounted for the death of one DeForest, who set fire to the old jail, while a prisoner, in 1854, and burned with it, not being able to make his escape.

The old lock disappeared after the fire and years afterwards was fished out of the St. Joseph River by some boys at Mendon.

Well, the jail was finally open for business, as stated, in July, 1833, and the whole county sat on the edge of its chair, jealously waiting to see which village would have some citizen public-spirited enough to do something sufficiently conspicuous to gain incarceration.

The honor fell to Centerville when one of its own, with a full head of hard cider, lammed mine host at the tavern. There were neither warrants nor justices of the peace convenient for sending to jail this offender against the peace and dignity



of the great commonwealth, but the sheriff collared him, literally, and thrust him into one of the block houses without due process of law, notwithstanding. Afraid to tamper with the lock, however, the sheriff left the door open and notified the jailor.

The jailor, being unused to having prisoners, forgot all about his transient until noon of the next day, when he hurried over to investigate and found his prisoner gone.

The jailor kept his own counsel and began looking up the law to find out whether he could in turn be arrested for malfeasance of office, but before he had finished his investigation as to his legal status, night came on and with it came a bold knocking at his chamber door. Peering out from his window he saw the outlines of a shape that gradually assumed familiar proportions. The battered hat, the creased and tattered clothes, were not those of a desperado, but they certainly were those of the county Rip Van Winkle who was returning with a hang-over. Stealthily stealing down the stairs the goaler obtained a close-up view of his midnight visitor and made certain his findings. It was he! It was his escaped first and only prisoner! Should he escape again? Not if the county police force knew itself, thought the jailor, and carefully withdrawing from his point of vantage he achieved a flank movement and armed with his authority and a stout shillalah, he cornered his amateur convict and demanded his instant surrender.

Surprised, but not startled, the guilty one turned and holding out a friendly hand of good fellowship, he tendered the jailor a grimy two shillings and requested, with all the exaggerated courtesy of a man doubtful of his reception, that he might—what?

That he might have the privilege of again sleeping in the county jail.

ALOYSIA McLOUGHLIN,  
Sturgis.



## AMONG THE BOOKS

**THE TRAIL OF A TRADITION.** By Arthur Hendrick Vandenburg, A. M., Author, *The Greatest American, and If Hamilton Were Here Today*. Putnams, N. Y., 1926, pp. 405. Price \$3.50.

This volume presents the case for "intelligent nationalism" as opposed to "emotional internationalism." The "tradition," as Mr. Vandenburg conceives it, is "the cumulative testimony of American experience that we want friendly and co-operative intercourse with all the nations of the earth, but constricting alliances and leagues with none."

Mr. Vandenburg seeks to make plain his position in the following words: "While Nationalism readily co-operates on its own volition—this latter being the crux of independence—with humanitarian enterprises invoked by the League of Nations or under any other trans-oceanic auspices, it refuses to forget that America has separate and different standards of life and government and it refuses either to merge these advantages in a general averaging of the standards of other lands, or to expose them, in any untoward degree, to the mandate of massed foreign pressure or duress. This is not a pose of superior virtue. It intends no invidious comparisons. On the contrary, it expressly seeks to avoid comparisons by avoiding dubious contacts. It proposes to live and let live. It recognizes Europe's virtues as well as Europe's faults. It claims no monopoly in the one direction nor immunity in the other. But it demands the right of self-decision as to what America shall do with her own national life in those concerns that are the exclusive prerogative of a really free people."

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**THE AMERICAN PARTY SYSTEM.** An Introduction to the Study of Political Parties in the United States. By Charles Edward Merriam, Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1922, pp. 439. Price \$3.

Prof. Merriam's volume is intended primarily to serve as a textbook and reference work. The task he has performed, of giving life and movement to the dry bones of party organization, is not an easy one. And a knowledge of the inside workings of at least the major parties is for every intelligent citizen, of considerable value. The author brings to this task the experience and study of a quarter of

a century, during which he has been principally concerned with the workings of the party system in the United States, and abroad, particularly in England, Germany, France and Italy. Specially pertinent are the three closing chapters, which deal with interpretations and conclusions. Concluding he says:

In the busy life of individuals will it ever be possible for men and women with all the cares of business, of family, of church, of social relations, to attain practical intelligence and judgment in political affairs more extensive than they now have? We do not know; but only to the extent that such faculties are developed will they be able to meet the wiles of those who profit by ignorance and inattention to organize schemes of profiteering and to exploit the common man. There is no panacea, no philosopher's stone, no short-cut to self-government. We have reason to believe that the future holds for each individual some precious part in the unending process of social reconstruction,—some really creative role in determining and modifying the conditions under which he lives, and in transmitting the social heritage to posterity. But thus far, certainly we count not ourselves to have attained.

We cannot speak with certainty of what the future holds, but assuming there are no radical changes in the political or social order, it seems likely that a party system will continue for an indefinite period, but that fundamental changes will slowly be wrought in the party process. The modifications in our political organization, both by statute and by custom, the alterations in the economic and social basis of the party system, the gradual change in the political *mores*, the infiltration of science into human life, will all have their weight in determining the form and activities of the future party system. The surviving parties will be weaker in organization and stronger in morale, with less of patronage and more of principles, with less of the spirit of spoils and more of the desire for community service, released from the domination of the small groups of bosses and special privilege interests and following more closely the general judgment of a larger and more democratic group of supporters. Yet there can be no guaranty against successful raids upon the general interest, by powerful, well-organized and aggressive special interests.

Obviously the future of the party is bound up with that of the political order of which it is a part, and in a larger way with the social and industrial order, with the social and political psychology of the time, with the attitudes, the processes seen in the larger whole of which it is a part. The political party will not be reconstructed more rapidly than the reorganization of the political order, or develop

new traits and tendencies more rapidly than the development of the democratic *mores* or the social ethics of its day. The two great struggles of our day, that furiously waged for political and industrial democracy, and that more quietly fought between ignorance and science for the ordering of human life, condition the nature of the party system, as of all the social processes of our time.

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**T**RAIL-MAKERS OF THE MIDDLE BORDER. By Hamlin Garland. Illustrated by Constance Garland. Macmillans, N. Y., 1926, pp. 426. Price \$2.50.

Hamlin Garland, novelist, poet, biographer, stands among the most distinguished figures in modern American literature. He has in the *Trail-Makers* faithfully portrayed the realities of American life in one of its most charming fields. This volume is a most worthy companion to his two earlier books, *A Son of the Middle Border* and *A Daughter of the Middle Border*, the three making a trilogy of veracious recordings of pioneer days that is of epic quality.

The experiences here related belong to the generation preceding that described in *A Son of the Middle Border*. Like the earlier book it is full of the vigor of real life. Its people are felt to be genuine through and through, finding their days filled with the pathos and sacrifice attendant upon the task of conquering the frontier. The hero of the tale, as a boy of 20, comes from the East with his father and mother by way of the Great Lakes, and we go with him through his experiences in the logging camps of Wisconsin, and as a pilot on the Wisconsin River in the early 50's. The adventure of his courtship and marriage is beautifully related, and many will recall stories told by their grandparents of a wedding journey such as that of Isabel McLane when she joined her life with Richard Graham.

"At four o'clock the groom brought his oxen round to the door, where all the McLanes and Grahams stood ready to load in their presents and to send the two adventurers forth upon their bright, uncharted sea.

"To me there is an element of pathos in the fact that Isabel, passing from her father's doorstep, mounted to a seat in a lumber-wagon and was drawn to her coulee home by means of an ox-team, with her meagre store of wedding-gifts heaped in the box behind her, but there is no record of any expression of disappointment on her part, and I doubt if she saw the slightest incongruity in the picture presented by her stately, high-chokered bridegroom as he walked beside his cattle. Wedding-journeys of this character were all too common

to excite remark. The slow-stepping span occupied three hours in the journey, but ten minutes later Isabel had lighted a candle and was at work in her kitchen."

All the pathos of the weary soldier's unexpected homecoming after the war is visioned in Richard Graham's return to his wife and children:

"At Roche's gate stood their dog, Black Bess, who knew him and followed him for a little way. He wondered if his own dog, Rover, would recognize him and come down the road to meet him. He saw his cattle feeding along the side-hill. He could hear old Spot's bell clang as she swung her head against the flies upon her sides. No one was stirring as he came within sight of his cottage. The hens were foraging about the door, and Debby, the cat, was sitting on a fence-post, but the shades of the windows were drawn and all was silent.

"The soldier's happy mood chilled. He had counted on the dog's greeting and on finding the children at play in the yard. He had pictured their startled action, and the joyous expression of Isabel's face. Now with the door closed and the curtains down, his home presented a blind and inhospitable face. Tired, bitterly disappointed, he leaned upon the fence, forlornly wondering what had happened to his small family. "Perhaps they are over at David's place," he said to himself. He did not know exactly what to do next. He was too tired to retrace his steps or to go on up the coulee to Crandall's and the sun was going down.

"Hearing faintly the sound of a voice behind him, he turned his head just as Isabel reached the gate. She was drawing a wooden cart in which her baby boy was seated, and just behind her came Hattie leading her little brother by the hand. Richard saw Isabel hesitate and realized that she was not sure of his identity, then she spoke his name and a look of recognition, of love, of pity swept over her face. How beautiful she was!

"As he took her in his arms, she questioned him, Oh, Dick, have you been wounded?

"No, nothing to speak of, but I'm just out of the hospital. I've had a poor time for nearly two months. The fever left me hard of hearing. The doctor says it will wear off and I hope it will for I only hear you very faintly now. He turned to the children who stood watching him with wide and curious eyes. Hattie knew him, but the others stood away in fear of him.

"As he entered the cottage it seemed to him the sweetest, most restful place in all the world. While Isabel's deft hands prepared his evening meal, he stretched out on the floor the better to rest his

weary bones, and through the open door he watched the sunset light creep slowly up Old Sugar-Loaf hill. Just as its last rays turned the limestone summit cap to gold, the call to supper came, and in the joy of his reunion with his family, the trail-maker regained something of his native cheerfulness of outlook. His southern circle was rounded and he was at rest."

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**T**HE GERMANIC INFLUENCE IN THE MAKING OF MICHIGAN. By John Andrew Russell, A.M., LL. D., Dean of the School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Detroit. Published by the University of Detroit, 1927, pp. 415. Price \$5.00.

One of the first things the reader is impressed with on looking into this volume, is the poise and quiet assurance of the author in his task of simple justice towards a large number of our people who were caught in the cogs of destiny during the late war. At that time there were many, not of German birth or ancestry, who had studied in American schools and colleges under the scholarly and generous spirited masters in the German departments, and in German Universities had carried further their studies of German life, and who realized that there were two Germanies—the Germany of the German people with its glorious musicians, its thinkers, its poets, its idealists, which we loved to recall, and the political Germany of the World War, the Germany of materialism, the cold hard empire of the mailed fist, at the heart of which was Prussia. There were many Americans who remembered that from 1848 onward many Germans, lovers of that older Germany, came to America, as they said, to escape the yoke of "Prussian autocracy" and "Prussian militarism." We recall the words of President Wilson in the war message to Congress: "We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering the War. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools."

The author in his foreword, presents this study as "a modest contribution to community good nature and understanding, the making of which has grown out of the writer's observations of an unhappy state

of mind existing among many friends of a life-time who are fellow-citizens of his own state." He finds that in no part of the United States have German-American influences been more important than in Michigan, and expresses the hope that the volume may perhaps "serve its very humble purpose of making some people feel proud of themselves and their ancestors for their part in the common work, and their neighbors surprised that they can claim so much." In a brief epilogue the author adds:

"At any rate the pages now ending are not the results of any attempt to scale the heights of racial enthusiasm, for the writer is not of the blood of those whom he has sought to discuss, is not a Teuton but a Celt, the son of an Irish merchant sailor, for whom the lakes that surround Michigan were the scenes of the activities of a life-time. His strain and its experiences have taught his breed that no harm can come from occasional reversion to the facts of history."

A considerable bibliography is appended. Names and records are given of German-American officers of Michigan regiments and from Michigan in other branches of the service who were engaged in the Civil War, 1861-1865; also a list of Michigan German-American names appearing in the Roll of Honor of the dead of the 32nd Division of the A. E. F. engaged in the World War.

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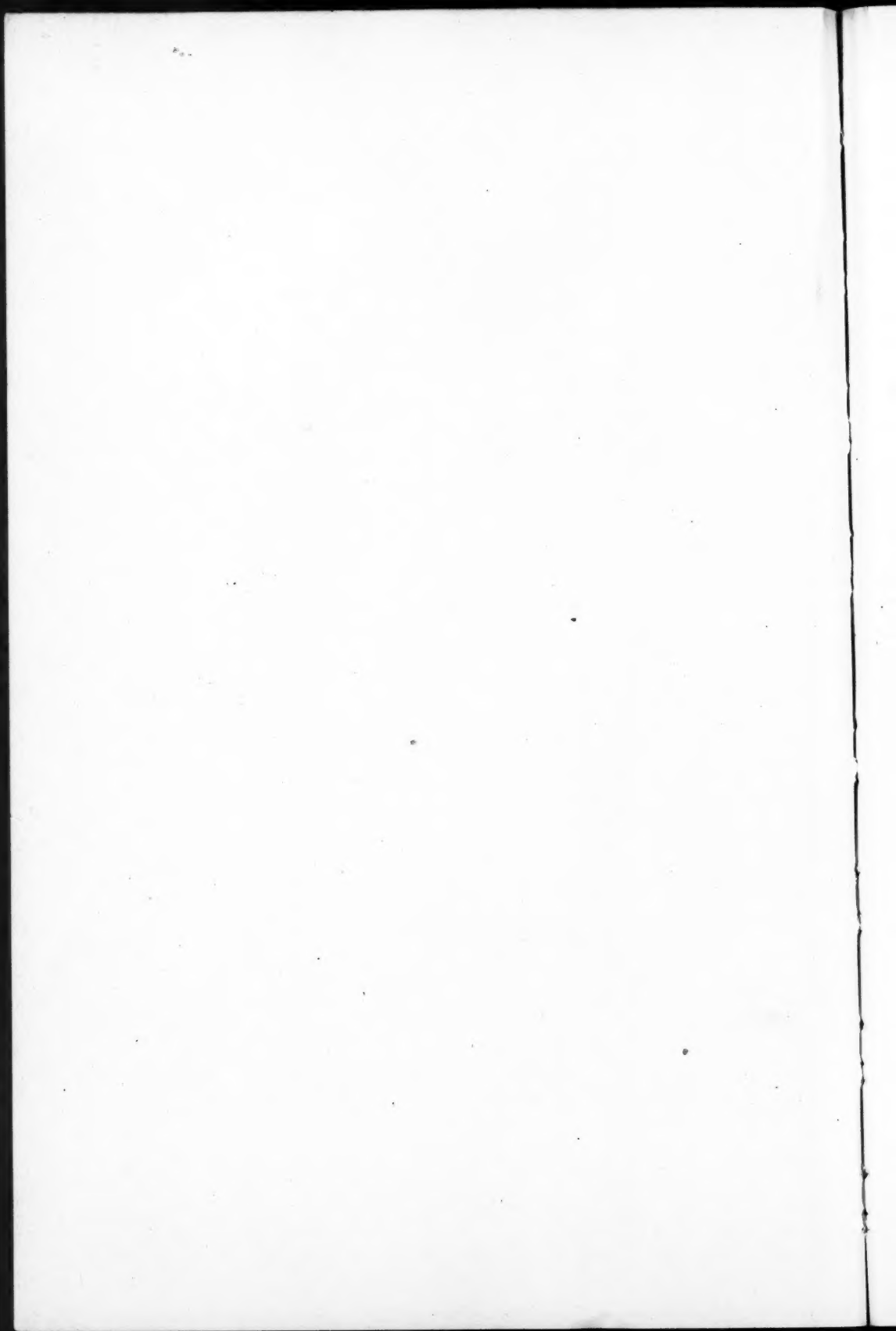




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